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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

New York Opens Big Bridge

Geneva Demands of Japan

Cyprus Gets Greece's Sympathy

Signor Grandi Visits Berlin

History Has an Active Week

Dr. Butler Asks Coöperation

New York opens the bridge. The George Washington Memorial span from Manhattan to the New Jersey Palisades, 213 feet above the Hudson River, is dedicated by Secretary of the Navy Adams, Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Walker. Its eight lanes affording crossing to 30,000,000 automobiles a year, the tolls are to repay its cost of $60,000,000. With its approaches, this astounding structure of swinging steel is two miles long. Two towers taller than the Washington Monument stand on each bank, supporting the almost incredible span of 3500 feet. There are four cables, each a yard in diameter, each containing 26,474 strands of wire. Ten battleships might be hoisted out of the Hudson on these cables without snapping them. The structure is complete in four and one half years, six months ahead of schedule. It has been dreamed of for 75 years, is expected to serve for 100 years. Tiber Bridge, London Bridge, Washington Bridge—civilization is measured and monumented by the lengthening of bridge spans, by the diminishing of bridge piers. Washington Bridge is today's gesture to tomorrow—called the outstanding physical manifestation of its times.

¶ The League of Nations Council approaches an impasse with Japan. The Council demands that Japan withdraw its troops from Manchuria by Nov. 16, negotiating thereafter its difficulties with China. Japan refuses, insisting that China must first accede to its claims. Lord Cecil, M. Briand and Señor Madariaga labor unsuccessfully to change Mr. Yoshizawa's position. Japan's stubborn persistence in its course is regarded as having placed it in a bad light before the world. China is regarded as having profited, through unifying itself and through unified world opinion, by all that Japan has done. The League puts its powers to the test. It declares, that Japan has been guilty of flagrant violation of the Pact of Paris, the League Covenant and the Nine Power Treaty. What, the League wonders, can Japan do but yield?

¶ Cyprus finds its revolt is quickly quelled. British warships and British soldiers needed only to appear. Athens stages demonstrations of public sympathy with the Cypriotes who wish to have union with Greece. It's really like Old Home Week—most of the Cypriotes are Greek.

¶ Rome sends Signor Grandi to visit Chancellor Bruening in Berlin. Italy, proud of its rank among leading nations and of its advocacy of world disarmament, hopes to agree with Germany on mutually beneficial fundamentals. Thus Signor Grandi prepares for his visit to President Hoover.

¶ The heart of history for the week: England fights to return its National Government to power and talks of refusing coöperation on money matters with nations that won't give it coöperation on tariffs. Germany sees Chancellor Bruening triumph over Hitler and Hugenberg in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Diet. France moves to increase business with Germany without revising treaties. Spain sees Spanish women sitting on a jury for the first time. Italy plans to send 24 military airplanes flying in formation around the world. Soviet Russia declares neutrality with regard to Manchuria—and berates impartially all non-Soviet nations. Mexico steps out of its emergency with a strong new Cabinet. Peru and Ecuador take on new Presidents through orderly elections. China agrees to abide fully by League Council decisions on Manchuria, Japan refuses to listen to the League's persuasion and feels the full force of a League demand. The United States welcomes a visitor from France, and President Hoover and Premier Laval proceed to make major history in an unofficial and momentous way.

¶ Combative competition must cease and coöperative existence begin or civilization's days are done. The theory is earnestly advanced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. He finds the narrow nationalistic system has promoted armaments, has developed ferocity of attack, has brought the world to the verge of destruction. The institution of freedom must be bolstered. He sees a single hope for the future—the free man, thinking in terms not merely of his own good, but of the good of all men.

¶ Chicago, struggling with financial problems and dire difficulties, needs a new inspiration and gets it—Mr. Alphonse Capone was not let loose

Nauruans Toil Not But Live in Luxury

By the Associated Press

Sydney, N. S. W.

OFFICERS of a steamer which arrived here recently from the Pacific Island of Nauru said the natives there own their own automobiles but have not worked for years.

The island is being worked for its phosphate deposits and most of the work on these projects is done by Chinese. Officials of the British phosphate commission supervise operations and the natives look on. The natives own the island and receive a royalty on every ton of phosphate mined.

Europe Hopes For Calm Era In Jugoslavia

End of Dictatorship by King Opens Way for Ideals of Freedom

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One by one the dictatorships in Europe are disappearing, or are being modified. The announcement that King Alexander of Jugoslavia, after two years of dictatorship, has granted a Constitution to his people, has been received with some skepticism; but however far from Western ideals the new basis of national collaboration in Jugoslavia may be, it is undoubtedly an advance.

There will be two Houses of Parliament and they will form a legislative body. They will enjoy the ordinary powers of a democratic assembly, except that half the members of the Senate will be nominees of the King; the King may conclude political treaties with foreign powers, and may order exceptional measures in the event of danger to internal or external peace.

Moreover, the new Constitution forbids the formation of political parties on a purely religious or racial basis, for religious and racial animosities have in the past threatened to split the state asunder. Bosnian Moslems, Croat Peasants, Slovene Roman Catholics, Serb Radicals, and other parties cannot work as such. Further, the public method of voting is frankly designed to send to Parliament only the candidates of the National, or the King's, Party.

Takes Courage to Step

There will doubtless be much discontent, but what is important to notice is that the King voluntarily surrenders the unlimited powers which he took unto himself; and it if to be presumed that after carefully watching the operation of the new regime he will go further if it works well.

Dictators, as a rule, are unable to abandon their dictatorship. They stick to it until they are overthrown. Perhaps it requires more courage to stop being a dictator than to begin being a dictator.

It was not easy to weld together the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes. They kept their racial antagonisms. They had emerged from a series of wars. Yet the best work was perhaps done in the earlier years after 1919. After a period of persecution by the Serbs and of sabotage by the Croats, there was a period of coöperation and of growing unity. Jugoslavia won great respect abroad and appeared to be the most powerful of the Balkan states.

Pawns of Great Powers

Before the war the Balkan states were mere pawns in the hands of the great powers. Jugoslavia endeavored to win its political independence. It would be attached neither to the French nor the Italian chariot. It was willing to cultivate friendly relations with France, but it did not want to be pitted against Italy; and therefore, by good diplomacy, it negotiated a treaty of amity in Rome. Provided Jugoslavia did not commit itself to France against Italy, neither would Italy support another Balkan state against Jugoslavia.

This was wise policy, but unfortunately fears and hostilities were revived, and now Jugoslavia is dependent to some extent on France, and its foreign policy is not always judicious. In addition, Albania, which is an enclave on the Jugoslavian coast, has passed from Jugoslavian influence and under Italian influence.

The whole of Europe is interested in the development of Jugoslavia on pacific and prosperous lines. It is interested in the successful working of Parliament. That Parliament did not work well before the dictatorship can hardly be denied.

In such countries as Jugoslavia, where there is a lack of political training, and above all where the King is almost the single point of national unity, the parliamentary institution needs a certain amount of careful coaching before it can be relied upon to fulfill its functions.

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SPANISH BUDGET SHOWS DEFICIT OF $51,000,000

Decline in Revenues Marks Present Financial Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—At the opening meeting of the "Live Forces of Spain," assembled to deal with the labor crisis, Señor Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Finance, admitted a deficit in the ordinary budget of the nation amounting to some 510,000,000 pesetas (approximately $51,000,000).

This figure, he pointed out, looked serious when compared with the surplus of only 63,000,000 pesetas shown on paper by the predecessors of the present Government. But it has been found that this surplus was fictitious, and that after including items which had been omitted, the Republic took over the national exchequer with a balance on the wrong side of no less than 148,000,000 pesetas.

The exchequer has a special budget by reason of the connection of the state with the railways and its obligations to finance them under certain conditions. While the state has contributed a sum of 440,000,000 pesetas toward improvements, new lines, etc., it has received only 83,000,000, so that there is a debit balance of 372,000,000 pesetas which will have to be covered by a loan as soon as this is possible.

Though admitting that the situation is far from satisfactory, Señor Prieto holds that the vitality of the nation is such that none need feel cause for despondency. Whereas governments were usually justified in having recourse to bond issues in order to create sources of national wealth, the truth is that in the past a very heavy expenditure had taken place on enterprise, especially railways, some of which would never be productive. He is of the opinion that the building of several railroads now going on should be suspended, despite the fact that this decision would destroy cherished hopes of the regions affected.

Important credits have been granted under the Republic in connection with the new educational program, of which 7000 new schools will absorb 10,000,000 pesetas, and teachers' increased emoluments 2,500,000. An increase of 25 centimos daily in the pay of the soldiers involves the nation in an expense of 9,000,000 pesetas. These millions had been set aside for the alleviation of distress in flooded districts.

The heavy decrease in revenue from customs receipts mentioned by the Minister is no doubt accounted for by the raising of duties hitting especially American automobiles. Decline in almost every kind of revenue, in fact, marks the financial situation under the new Spanish Republic.

Police Methods Found to Hinder Work of Parole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24—Police methods in major cities were sharply criticised by Mr. Andrew Bruce, professor of law at Northwestern University, in an address which brought the sixty-first American Prison Congress to a close here last night. Parole work is greatly hampered by police persecution of released convicts, Professor Bruce declared, and police sometimes hinder rather than help in the rehabilitation of former prisoners.

He criticised the police for the rounding up of hundreds of one-time convicts, regardless of their present mode of life, and lining them before detectives for humiliating interrogation. This, he held, embitters men who are trying to lead honest lives, and makes it very difficult for them to retain positions. In one year more than 350,000 persons were arrested in Chicago without just cause, he said.

Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, told the congress that at least 40 per cent of the men sent to prison could be freed almost immediately without fear of their returning to delinquency or crime. Mr. Lawes declared that only 10 per cent of the men warrant indefinite imprisonment.

He declared that prison labor laws should be so strengthened that public institutions would be compelled to purchase their needs from prisons. In that case, he said, prisoners would be kept working every day, the prisons would become self-supporting and the prisoners could be paid reasonable wages and enabled to support dependent members of their families.

Boost Given a King Helps on the Rent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Mr. Irving H. Pendrell, a Brooklyn insurance man, through the passing of his father, Mr. George W. Pendrell, has just inherited a $400 annuity from the estate of King Charles II of England as the result of the act of an ancestor about 300 years ago.

It was when Cromwell's troops were pursuing Charles over the English countryside and capture seemed imminent, that history was made by the Pendrell ancestor in the King's legacy as "a country fellow."

He "boosted" the retreating monarch into a tree and kept him there until his enemies were well out of the way. Ever since then a Pendrell lineal has received a sum equivalent to $400 a year.

Council Fails to Move Japan From Position on Manchuria

Japanese Delegate Hints at 'Fundamental Principles' His Government Has Made Contingent on Withdrawal, but Refuses to Say What

By HERBERT D. CAUFMAN

By wire to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 24—The world peace machinery, as exemplified in the Council of the League of Nations, operated fruitlessly today against Japan's determination to keep its troops in Manchuria until it has wrested special guarantees from China for the safety of its nationals and the protection of property.

This was in spite of the protestations of M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council; Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, and Señor Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish delegate, at two public sessions of the Council today and one yesterday.

Mr. Kentchi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, presented a counter proposal against the Council's unanimous resolution calling upon the Japanese to retire troops before Nov. 16. His proposal left the date open and insisted that an understanding between Japan and China upon "fundamental principles" must precede evacuation.

Repeatedly Lord Cecil, M. Briand, Señor Madariaga urged Japan to accept a resolution which provided for a previous agreement between

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

LIMITED TIME WAGE REDUCTION PLAN PROPOSED

Building Expert Believes Cut Could Be Restored in Year and a Half

By A. S. BROWN Jr.

President Brown's Letters, Inc. Construction Reports

Private operations in the building industry have been greatly curtailed for a year or more. One of the principal reasons for this curtailment, as I see it, has been due to the mental condition of the country, brought about by professional short selling. Prices of stocks have been so greatly depressed that those who own them would not sell for a moment, consider selling them to use the money in construction work, even though the cost of building today is at least 15 per cent less than two years ago.

The Building Trades Employers Association of Boston has recently asked the unions to make a voluntary cut because of the condition of its own membership, which cannot compete with other contractors employing union mechanics at a rate below the prevailing union rates of $1.37½ to $1.50 an hour.

I understand that the Building Trades Employers Association now have a wage agreement that does not expire until April, 1934. I am informed that men are now accepting a daily wage of much less than the regular union rate, in cases where the support of families require their obtaining work at any price.

No Definite Amount

The Building Trades Employers Association has not asked for any definite amount of reduction. Why would it not be advisable to ask them to take a voluntary reduction of 15 per cent for a year and a half, then at the end of that time raise them quarterly 25 per cent of the reduction so that at the end of 2½ years they would be back on the old basis. If one is to borrow or take from another, he generally likes to know when it is to be returned.

In a conference with President Hoover last May on the subject of short selling I also made reference to the labor situation as regards the railroads and suggested to the President that the railroads make a 15 per cent reduction for one year and a 25 per cent quarterly increase thereafter that would bring them back to the old schedule in two years' time.

The building industry is somewhat different in that some of the large buildings that might be contracted for at this time would require a year and a half to construct. There are many projects now held in abeyance in architects' and engineers' offices that will not go ahead unless labor is willing to coöperate. With a normal amount of building operations in progress the workman, with a 15 per cent reduction in wages, would be no worse off than two years ago since the cost of living has been reduced at least 15 per cent.

I find that the cost of materials at the present time is from 15 per cent to 40 per cent less than two

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CHICAGO INDICTS 'GAS' BOOTLEGGERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Thirteen men were indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the "gas" tax law in this State by the Cook County grand jury here yesterday. According to the assistant state's attorney in charge of the investigation, the State has been defrauded of more than $600,000.

Some 1500 cans of gasoline were smuggled into Chicago between August of 1929 and June of 1930, they charge. A volunteer state employee was named as the leading figure in the "gas" bootlegging ring.

One of those indicted is said to be ready to testify that when he went to the gasoline tax commission offices in Chicago in September, 1930, to pay his gasoline taxes, he was told not to be a "chump," and paid $17,000, which was only half of the taxes he owed the State.

DEBTS PARLEY AMONG AIMS OF BRITISH LABOR

Henderson Says World Monetary Talk Also Is Sought

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—Conferences to discuss cancellation of inter-allied war debts and reparations, and to frame a world monetary policy are two of the chief planks in the Labor Party program, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, declared in a broadcast speech last night.

"Under the Labor Government," he said, "the whole weight and authority of the nation would be exerted to lighten the present intolerable burden of war expenditure which presses so heavily on the nations of the world." He holds it is "impossible to exaggerate the importance for good or ill of the result of the coming world disarmament conference."

He scouted the idea that tariffs would provide any constructive remedy for the country's economic ills. By raising home prices they provide one of the quickest roads to inflation, he declared. "Labor," he said, "opposes inflation just as much as deflation. It wants stable prices."

Meanwhile Sir Walter Layton, economist, chairman of the News Chronicle, a newspaper read by some 1,500,000 Liberals, today urges his readers to vote for national candidates if the candidates give assurance that they will not regard their mandate as entitling them to make a permanent change in the country's fiscal policy. "Otherwise," he says, "the voter need not hesitate to vote for Labor candidates who show they appreciate the gravity of the present crisis."

Sir Walter says Britain now holds strong cards with which to persuade other countries to lower their barriers against British trade.

"Tariffs," he said, "are useless for bargaining purposes, but Britain's coöperation is essential in any attempt to reconstruct the world's monetary system on a stable basis."

Alfonso Faces Treason Charges

MADRID, Oct. 24 (AP)—Charges of high treason against former King Alfonso and the late dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, were drafted yesterday by the Government's Responsibility Commission and will be formally presented to the Chamber Tuesday or Wednesday.

Señor Jeronimo Bujeda, Socialist member of the commission, said "when the commission presents its charges it will demand a real prosecution and no farces."

If Alfonso does not return from France, the commission is prepared to demand confiscation of the remainder of his estates and declare him a fugitive from justice.

Gen. Juan Aizpuru, who was Minister of War at the time of Gen. Primo de Rivera's coup d'état, is also cited in the charges. Although Gen. Primo de Rivera passed on some time ago, the commission persists on pressing the accusations against him.

CAPONE GETS 11 YEARS AND FINE OF $50,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Alphonse Capone today was sentenced to 11 years in Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, fined $50,000, and ordered to pay costs of prosecution estimated to be about $100,000, for attempting to evade and defeat the federal income tax laws, by Judge James H. Wilkerson in the United States District Court here today. Capone will begin to serve his time at once, it was declared by Judge Wilkerson.

Defense attorneys filed notice of appeal and asserted that this automatically stayed the sentence and that Capone would not have to go to the penitentiary until the appeal was decided, which might take a year or more. Judge Wilkerson refused to entertain this argument, but if Capone is held not guilty on the felony counts in the indictments by the Appellate Court, the time served will apply on the misdemeanor counts.

ENGINEERS URGED TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS

American Council Sends Out an Appeal to 100,000 Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—For the first time in the history of modern industrial civilization — perhaps in the history of the world—the members of a single profession have been called upon to concentrate upon the solution of a single problem—that of making jobs for the jobless.

A call has just been sent to all parts of the United States by the American Engineering Council, to about 100,000 engineers in industry and public service to devote their earnest efforts to solving the problem of unemployment, both as a temporary relief measure and as an effort permanently to settle the difficulties of mass production and distribution.

The call is not merely a hopeful request that something be done, but a carefully organized effort planned by men who have risen high in their profession because of their ability to plan and to execute ideas.

The American Engineering Council, organized in 1920 by Herbert Hoover when he was vice-chairman of President Wilson's second industrial conference, will coöperate in this work with the relief organization set up by President Hoover under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter S. Gifford. Its efforts are being directed by Mr. F. J. Chesterman, of Pittsburgh, vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, who was appointed chairman of a national committee to organize this effort.

The purpose of the program, according to Mr. L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the council, is to make a careful study with a view to determining what may be done within each area to increase emergency employment by such methods as "trade work" and spread work, and what plans must be developed in a long-time program to bring about more stable employment through the years.

"To broaden this concept," Mr. Wallace said in a letter to committees of engineers in each state, "the engineers in a community, through appropriate organization or joint committee, would pool their thoughts and efforts in so far as the community is concerned. In turn, and in like manner, the engineers of the State should do likewise."

Engineers, however, are not the only ones having much at stake, nor are they the only ones who have something to contribute, Mr. Wallace said. Therefore, close coöperation with other groups, such as the architects, relief agencies and others attacking unemployment, is suggested.

Uprising in Cyprus Backed by Greek People and Press

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Oct. 24—Public demonstrations of sympathy with the Cypriotes' demand for a union with Greece were staged all over the country as soon as reports reached here yesterday of the outbreak at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and other parts of the island.

The press almost unanimously supports the movement. The Government, on the other hand, strongly disapproves the use of force. Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, in an appeal to the press, urged newspapers "to condemn those excesses from which no good can come."

As between the Greek and British Governments the Cypriote question does not exist, he declared. "It exists," he said, "only between the British and the Cypriotes. Until now the Cypriotes have fought by a means which the British considered absolutely legal. But today unfortunately criminal excesses have been committed."

The Greek Premier expressed "profound regret" for what happened and Mr. Andreas Michalacopoulos, Foreign Minister, made a similar declaration.

Warwickshire Women Seek Court Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warwick, Eng.

A RESOLUTION asking for the appointment of at least two women magistrates on every bench in the county was carried at the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Federation of Women's Institutes here recently.

Mrs. T. H. Ryland, who presided, pointed out that only seven of the 234 Warwickshire magistrates were women and in eight of the petty sessional divisions of the county there was no woman magistrate.

Reports Show Wage Increase In Some Cases

Several Companies Add to Pay Rolls Because of Better Business

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Under the head of "Add Silver Linings" the Associated Press gathers the following encouraging reports:

Improvement in the office equipment industry was reported last night in a telegram sent to President Hoover by Mr. Frank E. Tupper, managing director of the national business show now being held in New York city.

"Exhibitors at the show representing the $2,000,000,000 office equipment industry," Mr. Tupper said, "have asked me to report to you that contrary to general expectations business prospects as evidenced by activity here this week are much better than last year."

From Omaha, Neb., comes the report that a 5 per cent increase in the wages of all employees, described as an indication of confidence in the future, was announced last night by officials of Ruedy's Department Store. The store has 86 employees and the pay roll is about $3000 weekly, it was stated.

Auburn Automobile for the first three-quarters of 1931 showed earnings of $16.77 a share compared with $14.86 a share for the corresponding months of 1929. For the first nine months of 1931 it sold some 20,000 more cars than during the same period of 1930.

The S. K. Wellman Company of Cleveland, brake lining manufacturer, reported that every employee had received a 15 per cent increase in salary.

The City Ice & Fuel Company of Cleveland, operating in 26 states and Canada, found business last September the largest in 37 years.

Mr. R. H. Wilcox, official of the Columbus Coated Fabrics, said his firm had maintained its normal employment and output levels and has not reduced wages or laid off any employees.

St. Paul and Minneapolis report that many firms this year had held their output, sales and earnings equal to those of last year. The Ladies' Garment Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, has added 200 workers to its pay roll. The Champion Animal Food Company, Minneapolis, jumped its pay roll from $60,000 to $125,000, and the Flour City ornamental iron division of the General Bronze Corporation reported new orders of more than $2,000,000.

At Nashville, Tenn., some industries are exceeding previous sales records. The Jarman Shoe Company now has more than 1300 workers on its pay roll, has not reduced wages and has increased its advertising appropriation 50 per cent over that of 1930.

Indianapolis also reported some "bright spots." A mail order house is building a $170,000 addition to its retail store, a meat-packing concern is inaugurating a chain of 10 retail shops and a baking company plans to open a new factory. A linen store has found business good enough in recent months to quadruple its space.

Cook Books of the Old Romans Show They Were Not Gluttons

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—A young cook's apprentice in France some 30 years ago, eager to complete his professional education, bought himself a famous old cook-book, Dubois' "Cuisine de Tous les Pays." And that started him collecting.

This week an exhibit of rare cook-books, dating from the invention of printing and leading down to 1900, many of them first editions of great value, all gathered by this same cook, are being shown publicly for the first time at the Salon of Culinary Art at the Merchandise Mart here.

Mr. Joseph D. Vehling, the collector, takes pleasure in interpreting his historic collection to visitors. Although until three years ago, Mr. Vehling continued in his profession as a chef, he found time on the side to get a college education by attending Columbia University. He therefore has the scholarly background that enables him to appreciate the contents of his precious volumes and other garnered items. He looks upon them as a record of humanity's life at home and at the table; from them he reconstructs the past with unusual sympathy.

Take for example the Romans. Their extravagant feasts, as recorded in many a history, have given them an unfair reputation, he thinks. These banquets were exceptional affairs, not typical. From a treasured copy of Apicius, "the world's oldest cookery book," of which he has four of the earliest printed editions, he concludes that many notions about the extravagance of the Roman table are wrong. A translation which he has made shows, he says, that the Roman in their homes were fine, sensible and economical cooks. It was just the old story—the exceptional and sensational got the publicity.

This student-collector gets as much enjoyment out of some of his less valuable volumes as from the rarest. The former often have more human interest. Here is one whose parchment cover is slightly burned—some cook left it too near the stove. He cherishes the ancient scorching. Here is another bearing the scribbling of some French lady who wrote her household memoranda on the fly leaf.

He is interested in the part women have played in the history of cooking, although he insists it is primarily a "manly art."

WAY OPENED TO U. S. MOVE WITH FRANCE

Hoover and Laval Confine Conference to Needs of World Trade

CREDIT STABILITY MAIN GOAL SOUGHT

Political Questions Avoided at White House Parleys With Paris Premier

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Cooperation of France and the United States in restoring commercial and financial stability in the world seemed definitely nearer today as the result of a series of conferences between M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, and President Hoover.

M. Laval was the guest at luncheon of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at which the informal financial conversations began last night with the President and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, were continued.

While the discussions that have been going on almost from the moment of M. Laval's arrival in New York and subsequent trip to Washington in company with Mr. Stimson have dealt with the widest variety of topics, it has been found that the road to Franco-American coöperation is far more easy and unhampered on questions of finance and economics than on the political side, in which the major development has been, so far, the frank and complete disclosure of the different and occasionally conflicting points of view of the two countries.

Definite Pact Not Expected

Spokesmen for both nations once more emphasized today that no definite treaty agreement is expected by either party as the result of the conversations and they urged the press not to raise false expectations of an immediate solution of the whole catalogue of problems which have been touched on in the discussions.

It is felt, however, that already a great deal has been accomplished, if only in clearing away misconceptions as to the attitude of the two countries, while at the same time a foundation for definite later coöperation between the two largest gold-holding countries is being established in the financial situation.

This, it is learned, was one of the major questions discussed in the White House conversations last night between President Hoover, M. Laval, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Mills, and M. Jacques Bizot, inspector of finance at Paris, who was one of the financial attachés to the London conference last spring. Mr. Mills and M. Bizot acted as "interpreters," for M. Laval speaks no English and President Hoover is "not proud of his French."

Meet in Lincoln Study

The meeting was held in the historic Lincoln study at the White House. Significance was attached to the fact that the heads of the two nations chose for interpreters men whose whole career has been taken up with finance. It is recalled that Mr. Mills was recently prominent at the conference of congressional leaders at the White House, at which the plans for the new National Credit Corporation were laid. At this conference the question of extending the moratorium came up, and upon Mr. Mills was laid the task at that time of expounding the administration point of view on the matter.

Mr. Stimson is also a fluent speaker of French. Asked what his part in the conversations last night were he smilingly answered that he acted as "referee."

While the five men dined together at the White House, Mrs. Hoover entertained Mlle. José Laval, the Premier's daughter, in a seperate chamber. With Mlle. Laval was Mrs. Stimson and Mlle. Reine Claudel, daughter of the French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel.

The conversations now going on have come to be known as "explorations" as this is the term used by the French party in describing the purpose of the visit. M. Laval feels that the primary purpose to be served is for a mutual exchange of viewpoints, so that each side may know exactly where the other stands.

Process of Education

This process of education is not confined to the official Laval party, but is being extended to the group of brilliant French journalists who are with the group. They yesterday held a dramatic interview with the outspoken chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho.

It was explained for the French correspondents later that many of them had always heretofore considered Mr. Borah "anti-French." That this also was the interpretation placed by many of them on Mr. Hoover's own attitude and also on that of the American people themselves was made abundantly manifest in later conversations here.

The French journalists came away from Mr. Borah—whose political power they held in high respect—definitely convinced that he is not "anti-French." It was explained here that, to the average Frenchman, "anti-French" means "pro-German." The journalists came away feeling that Mr. Borah was neither "pro-French" nor "pro-German," but that he had definite views of his own which, disagree with them as they might, they must ac-

knowledge represented a definite philosophy, shared in by a considerable body of Americans.

It is in fact believed that the contact with Mr. Borah has been of considerable usefulness to Mr. Hoover, for the Idaho Senator could speak many things publicly that could not be uttered by the Chief Executive. The Borah interview has been cabled home for widespread French consumption and represents part of that full and outspoken interchange of viewpoints which is proceeding now not only as between the American and French Chief Executives, but between the American and French peoples themselves.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the desire for security which is the fulcrum of the whole French foreign policy is being presented by M. Laval with the force and directness which are his outstanding characteristics. The United States, he has argued, has reached the point where it has found in the midst of a world-wide depression that financial isolation is a thing of the past.

The United States has reached the stage, Mr. Laval has furthermore argued, where in heer self-defense it must play its part in world financial affairs, and since at bottom these are bound up with questions of war debt, armaments and security, it must give up its policy of aloofness in respect to them, and take a definite hand in guaranteeing world peace and stability.

If the United States would only place its name to a four-power pact to preserve peace on the Atlantic, such as it has already signed in respect to the Pacific, it is understood that M. Laval would consider his trip an extraordinary victory, and in exchange for it would offer considerable concessions in debt and armament matters.

M. Laval and his daughter passed the night in the White House, and occupied the historic Lincoln suite. To M. Laval was turned over the same commodious bed in which Lincoln slept when he came to the war-torn capital.

Kept to Financial Matters

According to a formal statement signed by President Hoover and Premier Laval, the conversations last night at the White House dealt only with economic matters. The statement follows:

"Both the President and Premier Laval wish it made clear that the conversations upon which they are engaged are solely in respect of such policies as each of the two Governments can develop to expedite recovery from the world economic depression.

"There is no remote basis whatever for statements as to 'demands,' 'terms of settlement,' or any other like discussions.

"Happily there are no controversies to be settled between France and America. None such exist.

"The sole purpose of these conversations is the earnest, frank exchange of views with a view to finding common ground for helpful action in the promotion of constructive progress in the world."

Conversations at the White House last night continued to midnight. M. Laval left the White House at 9:30 a. m., and went to the Edge mansion, returning around 11. It was learned that a joint statement is being drafted, summarizing the conversations.

The conference last night was described as "very good-humored, and justifying all advance anticipations."

Borah Rejects Security Pact; Demands Revision Of Versailles Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — While President Hoover and M. Laval were talking behind closed doors at the White House, a score of outstanding French journalists carried directly to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho the questions which are uppermost in the thoughts of the French delegation, and received the unequivocal answers of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The French correspondents came away expressing respect for the Senator's well-defined position and pleasure at not finding him "anti-French," as they had expected.

Seated around the long green baize table of the Foreign Affairs Committee room, they entered into a brisk debate with the Senator, while the American correspondents lined the walls listening intently to what they considered the public versions of the private conversations going on at the White House.

Delivers Blunt Negative

The question uppermost in the thoughts of the French journalists, who, contrary to American practice, seemed rather to be unofficial ambassadors for their national point of view than impartial reporters, was whether the United States is ready to enter into a security pact with France in return for economic considerations.

To this they received a blunt negative. Senator Borah declared political and economic considerations had no connection; that he himself was unalterably opposed to any pact gauranteeing European security; and that in his opinion the United States as a whole would never give serious consideration to such a proposal.

The Senator declared he would absolutely oppose any attempt to take up consideration of a moratorium extension without simultaneously including reparations. He said there would be too much of a chance of some slip to take them up separately.

He also informed his French auditors that in his opinion "it is absolutely clear the Versailles treaty is going to be revised—either by peace or by force." He said he would prefer it should be modified rather than abolished.

Links Debts and Reparations

One point of his position, however, pleased the French sufficiently to elicit exclamations of "bon, bon," and considerable applause. This followed his insistence that reparations be included in any war debt discussions. He said reparations and interallied debts were an enormous obstacle to the economic recovery of the world and that both should be done away with.

The Frenchmen objected that France and Belgium should at least continue to receive payments for war damages on the devastated areas. He agreed that these payments were just and felt that in any settlement they should be retained provided they were separated from the indirect damage payments, which he said, had been mixed up with them.

Security was the subject of the opening question. He was asked his opinion "with regard to foreign entanglements, or, to be more precise, a guaranty of intervention."

"Personally" was the answer, "I am not favorable to any intervention of any kind, under any circumstances."

Basis of Disarmament

The subject then turned to disarmament and modification of the Versailles Treaty. He said emphatically he did not believe there would be any real disarmament in Europe so long as certain conditions which arise out of the Versailles Treaty continue to exist. These conditions he defined as the Polish corridor, the Hungarian minorities problem, and the Upper Silesia controversy.

While they remain unsettled, he said, force alone can maintain peace in Europe and that therefore disarmament is not to be expected. Building up a structure of mutual guarantees against aggression would, he held, only serve to nail down the Versailles treaty.

Asked if he did not consider security a necessary condition of commercial and financial confidence, Senator Borah replied:

"I do, but I think the basic proposition of security is a sense of justice among the people of Europe as to the boundary lines, and so long as a sense of injustice prevails, you will not have the basic proposition upon which you build security."

Opposes Longer Moratorium

The Senator declared himself absolutely opposed to any extension of the Hoover moratorium. He said conditions have reached a point where "if we are going to relieve the economic situation, we shall have to cut instead of push it back for a year or two, and destroy the credit of every nation against whom it stands."

He did not believe that economic pressure is an effective means of implementing the Kellogg pact because, he held, it amounted to war. He said any attempt to use economic pressure in the present Manchurian crisis would have been interpreted as war by Japan. Peace can never be built on force, whether military or economic.

He said he would be willing to advocate absolute cancellation of debts and reparations provided the two were simultaneous.

Recognition of Russia by the United States, he said, was fundamental to any disarmament in Europe since the powers bordering Russia could not be expected to disarm while Russia sits besides them with vast armies.

Informed later of the Borah interview, M. Laval merely stated that the object of his visit to the capital was to discuss the vital issues confronting France and America with Mr. Hoover. However frank and interesting the statements of Mr. Borah, he said, they were after all secondary in importance to those of the Chief Executive.

Italy Watches Visit With Close Interest; Gold Position Scanned

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 24—The visit of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, with President Hoover is watched with interest in Italy, epsecially in relation to France's extraordinary financial position.

Senator Alberto de Stefani, former Finance Minister, devotes a remarkable leader in the Milanese Corriere Dellasera to France's attitude as the world's economic guardian, thanks to its immense gold reserves.

The article allows France's influence on markets today, but denies domination because its swollen gold reserves are artificial, while its foreign trade is built upon inflation.

This gold phenomenon cannot last, the Senator wrote, because it is not solely due to banking policy, but to a combination of international factors such as mistrust of the United States, Germany and England; also "the surfeit of a very vast panic."

The article continues: "France cannot choose between a policy of monetary autonomy and of collaboration, for that autonomy is already threatened by counter economic circumstances which may soon arrest its growing gold predominance and deprive it of actual position. Its trade deficit is growing enormously, its invisible exports, including tourism, are shrinking, while Germany's moratorium also represents a loss.

"French industries built upon inflation must drop to their true economic level. France may yet be overtaken by the latest wave of the gold crisis, not altogether through its own fault but partly and indirectly because it placed capital overseas and abroad in Europe and owing to other states' liberal economic policy.

"High tariff walls, immigration restrictions, fantastic banking expansion, which all deform the just proportions of the world's economics and force them from their true channel, have made the present crisis, not the World War.

Too High Expectations Decried at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—"Informal explorations of each other's understandings, on as wide a range of subjects as possible," was given in official circles today as the purpose of the Franco-American conversations under way here.

A warning was issued from American authorities against raising expectations too high on the possible results of the Laval visit. A tendency in that direction was observed in the press, and a prompt correction of the misapprehension was made, with the prospect that an unofficial communiqué will be issued shortly explaining the matter.

It is impossible to expect the three-day conversations between M. Laval and the heads of the American state to result in concrete agreements, which in any event must later be confirmed by the home governments, it was pointed out.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was in an obviously happy and genial mood following conversations this morning with the French leader. For half an hour they stood looking out over the hazy autumn view of the park behind the State Department, talking over affairs of the world.

"That is the way discussions ought to be conducted," Mr. Stimson explained afterward.

India's Congress Party to Insist On Full Freedom

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24 Complete independence is still the goal of the All-India National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi intimated at the Round Table Conference here yesterday. Mr. Gandhi said the Congress's attitude on the proposed federal court "took no cognizance of the British Crown's having any rights over its creation."

The Congress leader pictured himself as ranged against the world's ablest lawyers in taking this attitude, but held if India was to receive responsibility the country should have the right to establish its own privy council. Moreover the Congress will not accept a federal court which will entice highly paid lawyers.

Mr. Gandhi declared the average Indian income is three pence per day and that the country would have to "unlearn" the habit it had acquired of paying large salaries to its officials. He believed India will produce men who will be willing to accept payment on a scale commensurate with what people could afford to pay.

The Mahatma also criticised the proposal that the British Privy Council should form the last court of appeal.

Advertising Level Raised in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—More than 30 stores in New York City, including leading department stores, clothing, furniture and specialty shops, have approved a list of "fair play standards" which the Better Business Bureau has proposed advertisers, in the metropolitan district, should adopt in their newspaper and other advertising statements.

The bureau holds it to be self-evident that in fair advertising all statements and illustrations should be accurate and truthful in fact and in the impression they make; that they should be fair to competitors, and that all statements be designed to conserve and increase, and in no way to impair, the public confidence in legitimate advertising and business.

Among the shops indorsing the recommendations are Abraham & Straus, B. Altman & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreery & Company, Stern Brothers, John Wanamaker, W. T. Grant & Co., Best & Company, Franklin Simon & Company, Bloomingdale Bros., Frederick Loeser & Company, The Nunn Store, Gimbel Bros., Saks 5th Avenue, Saks 34th Stret, James McCutcheon, Arnold Constable & Co., Russek's, Martin's Jap-Thorpe, Melville Shoe Corporation, Ludwig Baumann, L. F. Hollander & Co., G. Ludwig Baumann & Co., Brooklyn, Abercrombie & Fitch Co., Alex Taylor & Co., Inc., Bradstreet's, E. M. Gattle & Co., Rogers Peet Company, Freeman of London, Theodore A. Kohn & Son, Freeman Brothers, Inc., Wembley, Ltd., Kelly, Credit Clothiers.

Morrow Estate Goes to Widow

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—Aside from several specific bequests, Senator Dwight W. Morrow left his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Morrow and the Bankers Trust Company of New York are named executors. There are no trusts, and Mrs. Morrow is the residuary legatee. Several personal bequests were made to members of his own and his wife's families and to close personal friends.

Among other bequests are $200,000 to Amherst College, his Alma Mater, and the same amount to Smith College, the Alma Mater of Mrs. Morrow and their daughters. The $200,000 bequest to Amherst is to be added to the college's general endowment, the income to be applied to the maintenance and increase of professors' salaries.

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., of which Senator Morrow was a trustee, was left $100,000. Columbia University of New York will receive $50,000, the income to be applied to the School of Law, from which the Senator was graduated in 1899.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMS COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A southeastern committee of 500, representing nine southeastern states, is to be given the task of carrying on the work of the Southern Economic Council, which was organized in Savannah after a three-day meeting of southern farmers, bankers, business, and professional men.

The members on this committee are to be chosen because of their fitness to carry on the work of the council between the general meetings which it is hoped to hold semi-annually. It is anticipated that the next meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., some time in May, 1932, and the annual meeting is scheduled for Jacksonville, Fla., in the fall of 1932.

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Pell Invited to Come With Laval As Reward for Unusual Services

American Attaché Wins Renown as Diplomatist and Journalist

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—When the French Premier decided to come to the United States he extended a personal invitation to Mr. Robert T. Pell, America's first "press diplomat" and special attaché at the American Embassy at Paris, to accompany him.

Mr. Pell comes closest to being a direct combination of those different and often antagonistic professions of journalist and diplomatist that either group has recently produced. Mr. Pell received his education in the United States and France, with diplomas from Harvard and the University of Paris. His interest from the start was in world affairs and in the press, but he had no idea that these interests could be blended in one person, least of all in himself. He came to Washington and started a periodical called "Affairs" which treated of foreign and domestic news in well-informed articles written by the editors. He was connected likewise with a news service syndicate which dealt largely with foreign news.

Mr. Walter E. Edge, who was at that time Republican Senator from New Jersey, became interested in Mr. Pell's pursuits and was impressed by his articles. Mr. Edge received the appointment of Ambassador to France. And Mr. Edge, thinking the matter over, came to the conclusion that since one of the most important jobs of an ambassador is to win the sympathy of the press of the nation to which he is accredited, it might be wise to take along with him a secretary who had had direct contact with the press.

He chose Mr. Pell, a young man, but one who had experience in the capitals of both republics, who spoke French well, and who appeared to combine a knowledge of all those widely separated matters which the job required.

It was an experiment, and the experiment has been a great success. Among the group of visiting French journalists with the Laval party, it is explained that relations with the press in Paris on the part of the American Embassy are now the best in years.

The American correspondents in Paris also—and there are a number of American newspapers published in Paris—are enthusiastic. Their feelings were expressed in a farewell dinner given in Mr. Pell's honor just before he left with the Laval mission, at which he received a mark of their esteem and was praised warmly for his "impartiality and tirelessness" in aiding newspaper men, particularly when the financial negotiations were going on last summer.

Grandi's Berlin Trip Held Prestige Sign

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 24—Signor Dino Grandi's visit to Berlin, where he hopes to arrive tomorrow, is considered in Fascist circles as an affirmation of Italy's ever-growing prestige in international diplomacy. Not only has Italy risen to the first rank among nations but has been taking an active part in world disarmament with the recent proposal for an armament truce pending the Geneva conference next February.

This will be the chief subject of Signor Grandi's conversation with Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor. Italy's friendship with Germany is being stressed here in the press and in private intercourse among well-informed people.

But the sudden increase in the world crisis will also be discussed at Berlin, and there is no doubt Italy will support the German Government's demand for an extension of the moratorium, not as an end in itself, but as a means toward cancellation of war debts and reparations as a possible co-factor with world disarmament, Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, more than once affirmed the insoluble connection and warned the audience both inside Parliament and out, that civilization must choose between disarmament with war debt cancellation, and Bolshevism, for which a large portion of the world is now ripe. Signor Grandi's conversations in Germany will be useful in preparation for his visit with President Hoover next month.

KING SEES SILVER AS BASIC MONEY

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—United States Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah, after conferring with bankers here, today predicted the early organization of an American central committee of leading financiers, industrialists, statesmen and economists to promote the proposed establishment of silver as basic money.

Before leaving for Washington Senator King declared, "Many financial leaders who heretofore have opposed any elevation of silver are now convinced that such a move has become inevitable."

"If the gold standard is persisted in," he warned, "the populous countries of China and India are certain to undertake the same kind of industrial expansion that Russia is now attempting."

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RAILROAD HEADS TO DISCUSS RATE PLAN WITH I. C. C.

Group Will Confer With Commission and Report Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23—While declaring for drastic modification of the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan that the railroads pool the increased earnings which would result from the proposed new freight rates — about $125,000,000 annually—for the purpose of protecting the interest on bond issues, the Association of Railway Executives in session here yesterday decided to talk the matter over with the commission.

It, therefore, passed a resolution calling for acceptance of the invitation of the commission to confer with the advisory board of the association. This group will report back to another meeting of the Association of Railway Executives to be called to hear its report of its conversations with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The association also decided not to take any action at present on the proposal for a general reduction of the wages of railway workers.

It was the larger railroads, which have resisted every effort of the I. C. C. which might lessen their advantages over the smaller roads, who registered disapproval of the commission's pool proposal.

An alternative suggestion was offered, however, proposing that the increased earnings be pooled to loan funds, rather than give them to the weaker roads, but that advances be made only to roads which were fundamentally sound. It was felt that those which were unsound ought to be permitted to go into the hands of the receiver for reorganization purposes, reducing the equities in securities to more realistic values. Whether advances should be made to protect bondholders in such roads was considered questionable.

Another objection was registered in regard to some of the proposed rates themselves. An increase of $3 a ton in coal rates, for instance, would result in loss of traffic to water transportation, it was held, and would leave some of the coal roads worse off than before the increase went into effect.

The railway executives at a meeting today reiterated their policy regarding legislation placing restrictions on motorbus, truck and pipe-line transportation, holding that these carriers should be placed on a common basis with the railroads.

It was held that it was only fair that some sort of legislation be had to properly restrict the motorbus, truck and pipe-line carriers. It was said that what the railroads wanted was permission to participate in this form of transportation if such form of legislation was passed.

The Parker bill, introduced in the last session of Congress, set forth restrictions on motorbuses only and was passed by the House and sent to the Senate, where no action was taken. It is the desire of the railroads that if any such legislation is passed they be dealt with fairly in the matter.

Spanish Ship To Sail Course Taken in 1492

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Without a bed, or a box of matches, or a book, or any word of printed matter on board, an exact reproduction of Christopher Columbus's carabel Santa Maria will leave Palos, Spain, in December, to repeat the famous voyage which reached the American continent in 1492.

Twenty-three hardy seamen, dressed as fifteenth century Spanish sailors, will gladly undergo the hardships of sleeping on deck on mattresses, and having no quarters for meals nor material for reading, no electric light and no other power for locomotion than sails, just for the sake of realism.

But they will at least be free from the anxieties which beset their predecessors who groped through vast unknown seas for new lands. Their navigation instruments will be the same as those of 400 years ago, but they will cross an ocean which has been plowed by mighty ships and from their 220-ton sailing craft they will watch great liners glide majestically past.

The Santa Maria will carry a load of Spanish soil and a block of hewn stone from Rabida Monastery which is to form the foundation stone of a monument to Columbus which it is planned to erect in Santo Domingo.

Captain Guillen—the Commodore—will have the use of the only cabin. This is furnished with exact copies of the bare necessities used by Columbus, or, where possible, with the originals themselves, including a couch to sleep on.

Living during the cruise will be on entirely primitive lines, cooking being done on large open fires with logs for fuel, and the food served on solid oak tables in vessels of thick clay and pewter, amid a strong smell of pitch. The officers, in accordance with rules in force at the time of the original trip, will sleep on thick mattresses—the higher the rank the more mattresses. Columbus himself, being an admiral, slept on six or seven.

After her first call at Santo Domingo, the vessel will put in at New York, and will then visit cities on the Atlantic where there will be commemorative celebrations. The vessel will be away about three years.

TREES HELD TO STOP HIGHWAY EROSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Roadside tree planting is even more important, from an engineering and maintenance standpoint, than from the standpoint of beautification," Mr. E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, said, "and must be carried on as a means of road conservation."

He declared that the sections which have given the commission most trouble because of erosion have been those sections where there has been least roadside growth.

Il Duce Returns in Triumph to Naples Where He Started 'March on Rome'

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 24 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, came back in splendor today to Maddaloni Hall, where, nine years ago almost to the hour, he stood as a young deputy before the Fascist leaders and ordered the famous "march on Rome."

Four days after that memorable occasion the young deputy stepped into supreme power and began the Fascist experiment of a "benevolent state."

He came today surrounded by lieutenants and their lieutenants. As he entered the harbor in his yacht the guns boomed in ruler's salute.

The piers and streets, as far as they were visible, were filled with black-shirted Fascist legions and brilliantly dressed Neapolitans. With a motion that spread like ripples on a sea, nearly a million arms swung up in the Fascist salute, and the arm of Il Duce snapped to salute in acknowledgment.

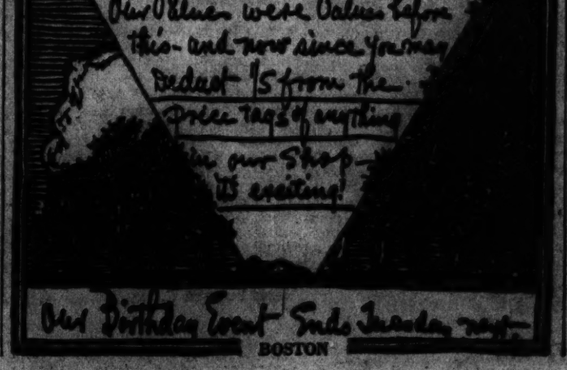
As he entered an open car, he passed ranks of militia backed by masses of people shouting "Duce! Duce!"

Shrouding his movements with the customary secrecy, he sailed last night from Gaeta instead of Civita Vecchia, as had been announced.

His yacht entered the bay here past the Italian fleet, which fired a 21-gun salute.

All the Fascist forces of Naples and vicinity gathered in the Piazza Plebiscito. The Duce appeared at a balcony overlooking the square, was met with tremendous applause, and the Fascists shouted a renewal of their oath of allegiance to the régime.

Under the direction of the Prémier the Fascist directorate prepared a message to the nation outlining the party's program for the tenth year of the régime, to culminate in a gigantic celebration on Oct. 28, 1932.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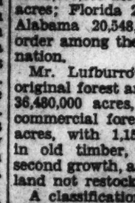
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Mlle. Laval and Miss MacDonald Typify France and Scotland

Vivaciousness of Daughter of French Premier Contrasts With Quieter Ways of Daughter of British Prime Minister

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—As the American public reads about Mlle. Josée Laval, daughter of the Prime Minister of France, flitting here and there about Washington, it naturally recalls the visit of another Prime Minister's daugher who accompanied her father to this country just two years ago—Miss Ishbel MacDonald.

Naturally there has come considerable comparing of the two girls, the things they like and the kinds of entertainment for which they showed preference. The one point they seem to have in common is that both are strong supports for their distinguished fathers.

Miss MacDonald brought all the sturdy home-spun charm of her rugged Scotland, while Mlle. Laval is representative of all that is vivacious, chic and expressive of the young women of France.

In her press conferences here, Miss MacDonald showed a preference for questions about her welfare work in London. She talked about the part women play in the Labor Party and of their great desire for peace. Quiet things are the ones she likes best, she said. The first moment that she could get away from the official routine she made a visit to the Child Research Center, where modern educational methods are tried out, and to the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Mlle. Josée, on the other hand, wants to see a football game, she wants to dance, she wants to go to the theater. Her program is filled with social engagements. She changes her clothes several times a day, for as she says, what French girl is not interested in clothes? Questions about her purported engagement bring laughing denials, and the impression that she rather enjoys being asked about it. She has all the savoir-faire that the world attributes to Parisians.

Both Mlle. Laval and Miss MacDonald, one sees immediately, are great comforts to their fathers. Miss MacDonald is as an Englishman thinks the women of his household should be, sturdy, stable, and deeply thoughtful. Mlle. Laval, on the other hand, is typical of feminine France, light, chic, and of untiring enthusiasm.

Georgia's Timber Area Is Big Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—This State is outstanding for its large timbered area, according to an announcement made public by Mr. B. M. Lufburrow, state forester, which included estimated figures on the state's timber resources. Georgia has a timbered area of 23,750,000 acres; Texas 23,532,000 acres; Florida 22,913,640 acres, and Alabama 20,548,560 acres in their order among the other states of the nation.

Mr. Lufburrow stated that the original forest area of this State was 36,480,000 acres, while the present commercial forest area is 22,872,000 acres, with 1,150,000 acres of this in old timber, 20,143,000 acres in second growth, and 1,579,000 in forest land not restocking.

A classification is made of Georgia's forests into five general types. The longleaf, slash pines type is the largest, with 10,815,000 acres, and shortleaf, loblolly pines (hardwood types), second, with 8,178,000 acres; oak, pine, 2,069,000 acres; river-bottom hardwood, cypress, 1,200,000 acres, and oak, chestnut, yellow poplar, 610,000 acres.

The shortleaf, loblolly pines (hardwood type) is reported the largest available saw timber, amounting to 11,695,000,000 board feet, while oak, pine is estimated at 1,920,000,000; longleaf, slash pines, 5,743,000,000 board feet, with river-bottoms 2,280,000,000 board feet; and oak, chestnut, yellow poplar 632,000,000 board feet, according to this estimate; 14,817,000,000 board feet in softwood and 6,053,000,000 board feet in hardwood is the estimate by the forest service of saw timber. The total estimated yield of softwood is 65,732,000 cords, and of the forest service of saw timber. The total estimated yield of softwood is 66,732,000 cords, and of hardwoods 20,421,000 cords.

Referring to the yields of soft and hard woods, Mr. Lufburrow points out that it is proof that Georgia has a large supply of pulpwood material in either case.

CURRENCY FOR IRAK DEFERRED UNTIL 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—The new Irak currency, which was at first scheduled to appear last April has been further postponed until January, 1932, according to a royal warrant issued recently. Commercial circles are now favoring a further postponement until the beginning of the fiscal year April 1, 1932.

The regulation of the new currency replacing the Indian rupee is in the hands of a permanent currency board appointed by the Irak Government on the recommendation of a financial commission in 1930. The new monetary unit is called the "dinar" after a Biblical coin.

Virginia Capitol Accepts Bas-Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A bas-relief by Miss Harriet Frishmuth of Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, first woman to be honored by having her likeness placed in the Hall of Delegates of the Virginia State Capitol, has been accepted by the Virginia Art Commission, it was announced by Miss Adele Clark, president of the Virginia League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Valentine, who was born in Richmond in 1865, was the founder and first president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia and led in the suffrage movement from 1909 until 1921.

Mrs. Valentine also promoted the establishment of kindergartens in the public schools, the erection of John Marshall High School and the formation of the Richmond Education Association, of which she was at one time president. It was at her request that an Institute of Citizenship and Government was conducted at the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—With impressive ceremony a granite shaft, appropriately inscribed, at Guilford Battleground, has been unveiled at this national park by Minute Men Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Culpeper, Va., and dedicated to the memory of Brig.-Gen. Edward Stevens and his Virginia militia.

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RAIL RATE PLAN HANGS HEAVY ON EASTERN ROADS

Analysis Shows Western and Southern Lines Mostly Benefited

The following analysis of the effect on the various railroads of the Interstate Commerce Commission's freight-rate proposal was prepared for the Associated Press by Dr. Edward S. Mead, professor of finance of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

By DR. EDWARD S. MEAD

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 (AP)—An analysis of railway earnings, in the light of the proposal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist railroads whose earning power has been severely impaired, shows the southern and western roads will receive most of the relief, if the plan is accepted. The contributions will come, in large part, from eastern roads.

Most of the additional revenues, estimated by the commission at from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, will be contributed by coal and ore traffic.

The railroads which will receive relief, under the plan of the commission, are those which will not earn their fixed charges in 1931. Mere failure to earn fixed charges does not, of course, indicate insolvency. Many of these roads have resources upon which they can draw to make up deficiency in earnings. The possession of such resources will not exclude them from the benefits of the commission's plan.

Of peculiar interest, at this time, are the names of the prospective beneficiaries of the commission's project. It is impossible to say, until the completion of the calendar year, which roads will fail to earn their fixed charges. However, a forecast was presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission on July 10, 1931, by the emergency committee on railroad investments, of life insurance companies and mutual savings banks

Tables Show Conditions

Taking the earnings for the first four months of 1931 as a basis, and applying the average percentage earnings for the preceding seven years, the committee presented a table showing the percentage of their fixed charges which a large number of roads might be expected to earn for 1931.

According to this table, the following are the principal roads not expected to earn their fixed charges in 1931, and which will therefore be entitled to the benefits of the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan, if adopted:

Bessemer & Lake Erie; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Colorado & Southern; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Illinois Central; Indianapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; Mobile & Ohio; Pere Marquette; St. Louis Southwestern; Wabash; Western Pacific.

This list has not been substantially altered by the published returns of the second four months of 1931. These companies, if the insurance committee's forecast of their earnings proves accurate, will, under the commission's plan, retain for themselves the revenues arising out of the advanced rates allowed. To the extent these additional revenues do not increase their earnings to equal their fixed charges they will receive, from the proceeds of the rate advances collected by the railroads which earn their fixed charges, sufficient funds to meet their revenue needs.

The second group of roads which will figure in the commission's plan comprise those which earn their fixed charges. These roads will collect, but will not keep, the proceeds of the rate advances suggested by the commission. So much of these proceeds as is necessary for the purpose will be disbursed to the members of the first class. Any surplus remaining will be returned to the contributors, as their own property. This relief fund, if the plan is adopted, will be principally contributed by the following large companies:

Roads in Second Class

Atlantic Coast Line; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Maine; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & North Western; Delaware & Hudson; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie; Great Northern; Lehigh Valley; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri Pacific; New York Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Norfolk & Western; Northern Pacific; Pennsylvania Railroad; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Reading Company; Southern Pacific; Texas & Pacific; St. Louis-San Francisco; Union Pacific; Virginian Railway; Western Maryland.

The commission made a third classification of railroads, those in receivership whose bonds are in default or which derive their revenues mainly from passenger traffic. This group includes the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida East Coast and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, companies in receivership. The Long Island Railroad is among the solvent corporations in this class.

The commission feels its plan, if put into effect, will yield sufficient funds to guarantee the solvency of the railroads of the United States, except only those railroads whose bonds are now in default. The plan proposes that shippers and consumers of certain products shall contribute to pay the interest on railroad bonds which might otherwise be in danger. The contributing railroads are only the disbursing agents of a gigantic charity.

New Greek College Welcomed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—Civil officers and churchmen alike joined in extending a welcome to Archbishop Athenagoras and a company of Greek Orthodox prelates when they arrived here to arrange details connected with the opening of the American-Hellenic college and orphanage, established in Gastonia.

The Mayor, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, textile manufacturers and bankers, also the congressman from this district and the president of the city ministerial union, joined in the exercises.

Fullest coöperation on the part of Gastonia was extended the new college. Although North Carolina continues to lead the Union in the small number of foreign-born persons within its borders, there being fewer than 10,000 from all countries, much satisfaction was expressed among Greeks at the choosing of Gastonia for this new college.

LIMITED TIME WAGE REDUCTION PLAN PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

years ago, owing partly to the fact that labor in the cost of manufacture, such as steel, has been reduced. The greater reduction, however, in the cost has been due to competition resulting in a struggle for existence.

The office forces have been reduced and "white collar" wages have been very materially reduced. Some manufacturing establishments have been running at a considerable loss in order to retain their organizations and evade greater loss if their plants were closed.

I was told that the cost of some lumber is now 40 per cent less than in 1929; brick prices are about 20 per cent less than 1929; steel about 25 per cent; but the contribution to these reductions have been caused more through greater efficiency, competition, less profit and sometimes loss in operation, instead of any material contribution on the part of labor. I am advised, however, that at present the laboring man is working harder and really giving more value per dollar for wages paid him.

The labor cost in erecting a building, that is, the money expended on the site, not including the cost of manufacture, is a very large item, and I am informed that it may run as high as 40 per cent of the entire cost of the building. One general contractor stated that the labor cost in some trades is 20 per cent, and in others it might be over 200 per cent. For instance, he stated that in painting and plastering the cost of labor might be two or three times the cost of the materials. The cost of labor in erecting a building is, therefore, a very large per cent of the cost of the entire building, and right here is where something should be done in order that the building industry may be stimulated.

I believe that the building business would be greatly helped and the laboring man himself would be a great deal better off if he would coöperate at this time by taking a reduction in wages that would be in proportion to the present much lower cost of living.

If we are to have any confidence in the future of our country we must surely believe that conditions will be much better 2½ years hence and with these better conditions reflected in the stock market the present prosperity wage scale would be more in order.

ISLANDS WANT TOURIST TRADE

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—The St. Thomas Improvement Association, organized this week by Gov. Paul M. Pearson and business leaders, will attempt to increase tourist traffic to the Virgin Islands this winter. The housing and swimming facilities on the islands are to be studied by the association in order to determine the number of tourists who can be adequately handled at one time. Business men plan to hold an Industrial and Agricultural Fair during the winter season as an added attraction to tourists.

General Washington Was Here a Week

COLONIAL MANSION NOW USED AS SCHOOLHOUSE — Rev. Trenton, N. J.

This Brick Mansion of the Late Colonial Period Was Built by Thomas Barclay in 1773 on the Banks of the Delaware River and Passed Through Successive Hands. At One Time General Washington Lived There a Week and It Was the Scene of a Brilliant Reception to the Marquis de Lafayette.

POLITICAL DEAL ON COURT POSTS TOLD AT INQUIRY

Contribution of $5000 to Committee Mentioned to Applicant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Scenes of political dickering for places on the Supreme Court bench, with a $5000 campaign fund contribution the price alleged to have been quoted one applicant to lubricate his way to the judiciary, were sketched into the picture of New York City's Tammany-controlled government by witnesses before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee yesterday.

The inquiry body is expected to continue its examination at Wednesday's public hearing of the system of political reciprocity by which party leaders, having cleared the way through the Legislature to important judicial positions, agreed to divide the 12 new Supreme Court justiceships in the second judicial district.

Mr. Edgar F. Hazelton, one-time Municipal Court justice, was the witness who told the committee yesterday that Mr. Warren B. Ashmead, Queens Republican leader, had told him in talking over his chances for the higher place that whoever got the nomination would have to make a contribution of $5000 to the county committee.

In previous testimony Mr. Ashmead had denied that he mentioned any specific contribution, but admitted that he had voiced the hope that the party's judicial nominee "would remember the address of the treasurer of the county committee."

Mr. Ashmead explained that he had not known that a campaign contribution by a candidate for judicial office was prohibited by law. This followed testimony by Mr. John Theofel, Democratic boss of Queens, regarding a conference in Albany at which the Democratic leaders "did business" with the Republicans, "looking to get more judges, also to help the calendar." Since they did not have a Democratic Legislature, he explained, it was necessary to "make a deal" with the Republicans.

NEW YORK PROVIDES $15,000,000 FOR RELIEF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—A fund of $15,000,000 for unemployment relief was voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. It is intended to take care of 100,000 families.

The fund will be administered by a commission of three or more members to be appointed by the Mayor. It will have branches in all boroughs and will be assisted by an advisory board. The first step in the relief program will be a comprehensive survey of unemployment and relief needs.

Pennsylvania Girls Learn to Cook In House of Signer of Declaration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISVILLE, Penna.—Girls of the domestic science classes of the Robert Morris High School here will pursue their courses this year in the historic mansion that was once the home of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the scene of a brilliant reception in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Known as Summerseat, the old dwelling has been saved for future generations largely through the activities of Mayor Thomas B. Stockham and the Morrisville Board of Education. It has been purchased and will be used for home-making classes but is being adapted for this purpose in such a way as not to mar its beauty or to interfere with its preservation as a relic of colonial America.

As long ago as 1773 Thomas Barclay, wealthy Philadelphia merchant, built his mansion on a knoll amid his 220 acres of rolling ground along the Delaware River. It was intended as a country place, and some distance from the mansion stood the slave quarters and cookhouse, which have since disappeared.

Washington There a Week

Old letters written by Washington and his diary for Dec. 9, 1776, reveal that the Commander-in-Chief spent the week from Dec. 8 to Dec. 14 at the Barclay house and then moved up the river to the encampment from which the Continental troops essayed their famous crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, that resulted in their capture of Trenton.

For some reason Barclay did not long retain possession of the charming country seat, and it passed into the hands of Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution, for whom the town of Morrisville is named. Morris, with a residence of his own in the then flourishing little town, never occupied Summerseat, it is believed, and in 1798 it went to George Clymer, a Philadelphia Quaker, who served as Continental Treasurer, a member of the Continental Congress and later a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution. He resided at Summerseat until he passed on in 1813.

The mansion later came into the possession of the family of Mrs. Elizabeth Waddell, who owned it when the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained there during his visit to America in 1824.

Passing through a wide doorway, one enters a broad hall with rooms on either side and an open staircase at the back. The two rooms on the right, which may have been originally living room and library, will now be "food laboratories." On the left, one large room has been furnished as a living room and the other as a dining room.

Ballroom in Blue

The stairs lead to a second floor of four rooms, the most important being the long blue ballroom, with its dignified mantel, fine paneling and deep windows. One may easily picture it, softly lighted with many candles, the musicians playing, the couples in the costumes of the period dancing a stately measure down its wide pine-board floor, waxed to a mirrorlike polish. Through the deep-set windows, one looks across the tree tops to the river and New Jersey's busy capital beyond.

On the same floor are three other rooms, one to be the office of the supervising principal and the other the model bedroom for the home-making classes. Like the living and dining rooms downstairs, this is furnished in reproductions of early American furniture.

What was once a storage cellar is now the high school cafeteria, refitted and equipped with cafeteria supplies. Since it has two entrances separate from the rest of the house, it in no wise interferes with the dwelling itself.

Much has already been done in restoring this beautiful old landmark, but much more will be done. A wall will inclose the property once more, and the lovely gardens will be restored, in part at least.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS FIVE PLANES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Five low-winged airplanes of a new experimental type were ordered today by the War Department from the Detroit Aircraft Corporation at a cost of $166,332. The price includes spare parts and engineering data.

The army air corps will experiment with the planes, which are of the two-seater pursuit type, to ascertain whether they can be used advantageously in attacks as well. While a pursuit plane is designed primarily to combat other planes, an attack ship is designed especially for use against ground troops.

MAYFLOWER TO BE REBUILT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. L. P. Coe of Chicago, who recently bought the Mayflower from the Navy Department for $16,105, announced yesterday that he will rebuild and completely refit the vessel along modern lines.

MATRONS URGED FOR ALL WOMEN WAITING TRIAL

Federation of Women's Clubs Go on Record for Improvements

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—An investigation of the magistrates' courts in Kings and Queens Counties has shown that matrons are not used to care for women prisoners. Only one, Far Rockaway, has a woman court attendant, Mrs. Lillian Story Griffin, chairman of penology, told the delegates at a convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

"In Queens there was not a single magistrates' court with proper accommodations for women awaiting trial," Mrs. Griffin said. She made a possible exception of Flushing, although she said "even this left much to be desired." With few exceptions she reported the court buildings in both counties to be old, inadequate and incapable of furnishing proper housing facilities for ordinary demands made upon them.

Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder, chairman of a special committee on courts, following Mrs. Griffin's address described improvements, actual and promised, in court conditions, as a result of recent investigations.

The percentage of policemen actively engaged in safeguarding citizens and property in New York is totally inadequate, Dr. Hochfelder told the women. She declared that under the eight-hour law only one-third of the 20,000 patrolmen are on duty at any one time, and many of these are on traffic detail or assigned to some of the city departments.

She pointed out that 1356 out of 4400 women prisoners arraigned in the city courts in recent months were under 21 years old. She recommended the assignment of a woman from the district attorney's office to the Magistrates' Courts and asked for the appointment of 10 additional women probation officers.

Mrs. Otto Hahn, chairman of education, announced a contest open to women in clubs affiliated with the federation, in which prizes will be awarded for 1000-word essays on "What the international point of view means to me." The contest is in coöperation with Columbia University and prizes of books and memberships in the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia, will be awarded. The contest closes on Dec. 31, 1931, the entries to be mailed to Mrs. J. Lester Lewine, 150 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.

The international relations committee of the federation will coöperate with the Institute of Arts and Sciences in a series of lectures on international topics, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, chairman of the department on international understanding, said. Mrs. Shuler presented $1500 to the City Federation Hotel as the returns from coöperation between the federation members and the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries.

Alabama Finances To Be Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama has appointed the Brookings Institute for Government Research to make a study and to submit concrete recommendations for improving the defects in the present administrative and financial set-up of the State. Dr. W. P. Willoughby is director of the Institute which will extend its survey, beginning Nov. 1, also into the set-up of the 67 counties of the State and the relationship between the State and the county. The survey is to be completed within four months at a cost not to exceed $20,000.

Five specific objectives are set forth in the agreement:

The first is a careful study of the set-up of the administrative branch of the State; second, a study of the county governments; third, a study of the relationship, financial and otherwise, between the state government and the county governments; fourth, a study of revenue or taxation of the state government and the counties; fifth, a detailed study of the whole system of financial administration.

TRAINING FLIGHT ENDED

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 24 (AP)—The navy dirigible Los Angeles returned to its hangar last night after an all-day training flight over New Jersey.

U. S. AND FRANCE URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN BANKING

New Economic Policy Held Need in Industrial Board Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The United States and France must be prepared to change their economic policies so that they may jointly occupy the place once held by Britain as money lender to the world, according to a study published today by the National Industrial Conference Board.

France has ceased to lend because of unfortunate experiences in foreign investments and the United States is piling up huge gold reserves largely as a result of its protective tariff, which restricts foreign purchases, the report says.

In June of this year, it declares, nearly 62 per cent of the total monetary gold reserve of the world, as held by the central banks and governments of 40 countries, was in the possession of France and the United States. The total monetary gold stock of the world was $10,997,000,000, it states. Of this, $8,223,000,000 was held by the seven creditor countries—the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden. Approximately 50 per cent of this latter amount was held by the United States and 27 per cent by France.

Economic depression preceded, the report says, rather than followed, the flow of gold from those countries in which the supply is now insufficient, such as Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and Japan and hence the depression cannot be charged against the export of gold.

"Before the World War France employed the surpluses of trade balances mainly for long-term investment in foreign countries and only to a small extent for the accumulation of gold," it continues. "After the war, France failed to resume its prewar policy of lending abroad on long-term, and the large surpluses in the French balance on international payments were employed almost entirely in accumulating gold.

"The position of the United States is somewhat similar to that of France. No matter how desirable it may be to aid the debtor countries by means of long-term loans, in practice it is impossible to float foreign securities as long as the investor does not have a feeling of confidence in the political and economic stability of the countries requiring his financial support.

"The weakening of Great Britain's financial power places an extremely heavy responsibility on the United States and France. France, and particularly the United States, because of their great economic strength and favorable balances of payments, must be prepared to change their economic policy."

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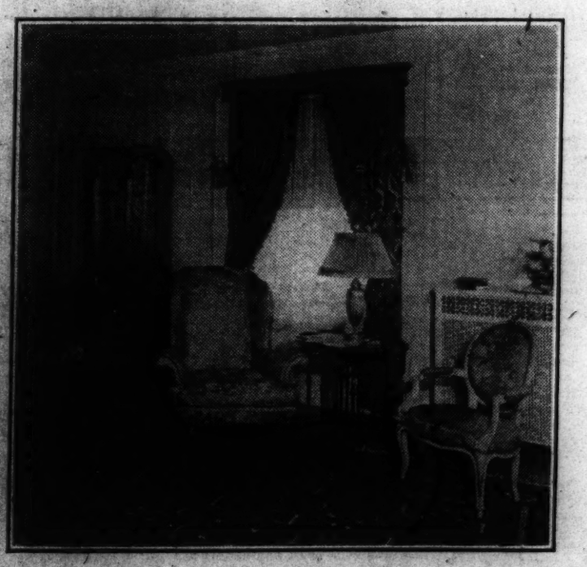

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PENAL CONGRESS HEARS CRITIC OF LAW COMMISSION

Dr. Tannenbaum, Who Assisted Wickersham, Says Report Weak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23—The Wickersham report on penal institutions was unofficially amended by its author, Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, former research assistant to the commission, when he told the committee on probation of the American Prison Congress here yesterday that the report was "a friendly document, when it ought to be a severe and unrelenting indictment of the present penal system and all of its doings."

In his unofficial amplification of the report, Dr. Tannenbaum supplied the criticism he said he had omitted, and named prison officials in various parts of the country whom he considered responsible for unwarranted conditions.

His speech was made soon after the Wickersham report was approved in a resolution passed unanimously by the congress in general session, after vigorous discussion. In commenting upon objection which was taken to the report from the floor, Dr. Tannenbaum expressed surprise that such "progressive men as Mr. Sanford Bates and Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr. should join in protest against a report which stands for the things they have advocated for years.

"To have progressive administrators become the champions of wardens who are frequently inefficient and cruel in the administration of their prisons is something that challenges a reply," he declared.

Workers Asked To Aid Jobless

City employees will be asked to contribute a small percentage of their weekly salary to the unemployment relief fund as the result of a plan proposed by Mr. John E. Hynes, assistant city clerk, and adopted yesterday by department heads in conference with Mayor James M. Curley. Employees whose annual salaries do not exceed $2100 will be asked to contribute 1 per cent weekly; those who earn up to $2900, 2 per cent; while those drawing in excess of $2900 will be asked to donate 3 per cent.

Contributions from city employees will be handled by the overseers of the public welfare. The custodians include Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer; Mr. Rupert S. Carven, city auditor; and Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner.

Mayor Curley will call a conference of religious and financial leaders and labor employers in an endeavor to induce them to keep men at work and operate on a "stagger" system to help unemployed, it was announced. There has been too much wage cutting, according to the Mayor, and far too wide resort to the practice of dispensing with the services of veteran employees to put cheaper workers in their places.

Dr. Cutten Talks At Y.M.C.A. Dinner

"The most important thing about Y. M. C. A. work is to sell the movement to ourselves," says Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University and president of the national council of the association.

As the principal speaker at the eleventh annual dinner of the Huntington Avenue Branch on the eightieth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., held last night in Bates Hall, he told of the inspiration that branch "Y's" should receive from their own efforts and from the realization of the great organization to which they belonged.

The importance of keeping up the morale of the country in trying times was stressed by Dr. Cutten, who said the Y. M. C. A. must play a leading rôle in readjustments. He then pointed out that the international work which was being carried out by "Y"s throughout the world was helping to create good will toward the United States, especially in Chinese and southern European districts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPS ENROLL 10,000

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—More than 10,000 boys and girls were enrolled in juvenile camps in New Hampshire last summer, according to a report made today by Mr. Earle S. Temple, camp supervisor for the State Board of Health.

Licensed juvenile camps for the 1931 season totaled 185. Camp records showed 73 camps owned or operated by residents of Massachusetts, 32 by residents of New York, 45 of New Hampshire, 12 of Pennsylvania, 9 of New Jersey, 5 of Connecticut, 4 of Rhode Island, and 1 each of Maine, Colorado, Missouri, Illinois and Washington, D. C.

MAJOR HAMMOND HONORED

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Maj. Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society, received word today that he had been elected to honorary membership in the New York Historical Association in recognition of his original research into early American history.

SEATTLE CLUB ACTS AS AGENCY TO HELP NEEDY

'Millionairs' Sending Out 20 Carloads of Produce From Yakima Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Millionair Club, Inc., a welfare club in the center of the workingman's district of this city, is acting as a distributing agency for produce men who desire to contribute their excess product to the needy.

Through this organization 20 carloads of produce from the rich Yakima valley will find its way over the mountains to be distributed among the hundreds of families which have been listed with the club.

Originated at the close of the World War for the purpose of feeding penniless itinerants, the club has functioned ever since under the management of its founder, Mr. M. G. Johanson. It has filled a peculiar need in this city, which is the general rendezvous for homeless men from the camps, from Alaska and from the boats.

It is largely supported by business men and merchants from the financial district and by the commission men on Produce Row close by. Its directors are prominent men and women of the city.

Those who support it do so by buying so many dollars' worth of tickets, each ticket good for a 25-cent meal at the Millionair Club. With these tickets in his pocket or at his office, the business man virtually has a "two-bit meal" to offer the hungry brother who "hits him for the price."

In addition to the meals furnished, the club helps destitute families, finds jobs, furnishes lodging and conducts a bread line. The last is literally a bread line and loaves of bread which are donated by bakers are furnished to families three times a week. Two big chain bakeries furnish three and four tons a week.

The name of the club indicates something of the thought back of it, which distinguishes it from a purely charitable organization, existing to help men with the idea that they are only temporarily in need but not "down and out."

San Fernando Valley Agencies Coöperating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VAN NUYS, Calif., Oct. 23—Civic and social agencies in the San Fernando Valley, a portion of the city of Los Angeles, are coöperating in unemployment relief work which they anticipate will be needed during the coming winter.

The program is to obtain work for as many residents as possible in this area, and employers are being asked to hire registered voters. Chambers of commerce will aid by registering the unemployed and placing them in contact with available work.

Besides Van Nuys, the towns of Reseda, Girard, Roscoe, Granada, Canoga Park, North Hollywood, Sepulveda, North Los Angeles, and Chatsworth are included in the cooperating area.

Seven Give $100,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Seven contributions of $100,000 each have been made to the unemployment relief fund being raised here. The International Harvester Company also came in yesterday with $350,000, half from the company, half from its employees. The total at the end of the first week of the general campaign is $3,398,000. The goal is $8,800,000.

Randolph Lauds Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Public construction initiated by the Government has set a "new all-time world's record," according to Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. "The Government of the United States," he says, "is definitely committed to have 350 new buildings, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, under construction throughout the country by late winter."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with light showers late tonight and Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer in north and west portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds and mostly overcast weather, with showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	66	Montreal	48	58
Bismarck	42	50	Nantucket	54	56
Boston	56	64	New Orleans	72	78
Buffalo	62	70	New York	54	66
Calgary	34		Norfolk, Va.	64	74
Charleston	66	76	North Platte, Neb.	50	74
Chicago	62	72	Philadelphia	58	72
Cincinnati	56	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	84
Denver	44	72	Pittsburgh	54	70
Eastport, Me.	50	58	Portland, Me.	48	62
Hatteras	62	70	Raleigh	56	76
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	62	72
7p.m. Oct. 23	76		St. Paul	48	70
Helena, Mont.	40	46	Salt Lake City	44	68
Huron, S. D.	42	72	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	78	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	60
Kansas City	60	74	Seattle	48	50
Key West	78	82	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	48	74
Memphis	58	82	Wichita, Kan.	54	70
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	54	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 24.
B—Maximum Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:07 p. m., Sunday 10:20 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

BARNSTABLE TEACHERS ELECT

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Otto S. Nickerson of Eastham yesterday was elected president of the Barnstable County Teachers' Association.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Dr. Jacks to Talk On Leisure Time

Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, formerly head of Manchester College of Oxford University, arrives in Boston today, with Mrs. Jacks, on a six months' lecture tour of the United States and Canada, under the auspices of the National Recreation Association. He will speak on "Leisure—Normal and Enforced" at John Hancock Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, at 8:15.

Dr. Jacks, who is editor of the Hibbert Journal and is a leader of the adult recreation movement of England, as well as a lecturer and author, has lectured in Toronto at the National Recreation Congress, Buffalo, Rochester, and Springfield.

He and his wife are to be guests of Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard University. A dinner in their honor will be given at the home of Mr. Joseph Lee, president of the National Recreation Association. They also will be honored at receptions at the homes of Mrs. Henry B. Cabot of Brookline and Mrs. Ralph E. Forbes of Milton.

GERMAN AIMS TOLD BY WOMAN LECTURER

German radical parties have been kept relatively small, considering the pressure to which the nation has been subjected, Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes of Berlin said today at the Twentieth Century Club. The visitor gave assurance that the majority of her countrymen have firm confidence in world coöperation.

Germany's political aim is international amity, especially with France, Dr. Schlueter-Hermkes continued. Peaceful revision of the Treaty of Versailles regarding the Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia, disarmament and a solution of the reparations difficulties were given as other key points in German policy. Baron and Baroness Kurt von Tippelskirch, formerly in Boston in consular work, were guests at the luncheon.

Lindberghs Home From Oriental Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh alighted at the Newark Metropolitan Airport last night after a hurried flight from Vancouver, B. C., in 39 hours, 12 minutes, elapsed time. Their actual flying time during the trip was 19 hours, 9 minutes.

Two motor cars from the Morrow home in Englewood arrived at the airport a few minutes before Colonel Lindbergh's airplane appeared over the field. The big cream-colored monoplane roared into the beams of the searchlight and Colonel Lindbergh taxied up to the administration building. The fliers quickly transferred from the airplane to one of the automobiles.

Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh replied to a few questions before leaving the field under a motorcycle escort. The fliers said they had given no thought to the possibility of continuing their flight across China and that they had no plans for the immediate future.

THIS WOMAN'S SIRE WITH WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 24—Connecticut's only real daughter of the American Revolution accepted an invitation yesterday to attend as guest of the nation the George Washington bicentennial celebration at Washington on May 8 of next year.

She is Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, 92. Her father, Solomon Loring, fought under Washington.

The invitation to Mrs. Avery came from Mr. Arnold Kruckman, director of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

CHURCHES ELECT PRESIDENT

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Herbert L. Chipman of Sandwich was elected president of the Cape Cod Churches Association at the annual meeting yesterday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Third in series of "Open Nights," auspices Bond Astronomical Club; talk, "Harvard Observatory Developments," by Prof. Harlow Shapley; Harvard College Observatory, 7:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville; Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Philip Goes Forth," 8:30.
Tremont—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell; Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, Lowell, 3:30.

Free public lectures on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in Junior High School, Norwood, 3:30; and under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland; Rockland Opera House, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford; Assembly Hall, High School, Forest Street, near Medford Square, 4.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Associated Jewish Philanthropic Societies, ballroom and foyer, 7.

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 9:15 a. m., for Norfolk.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Men and Books," by Mme. Lilly Braumann-Honsell, 3:30. Musical talk, "Beethoven, the Man, the Musician," by Miss Carolyn King Hunt, assisted by Miss Mary Pucciarelli, violinist, Miss Dorothy Baker, cellist, and Arthur Pierce, baritone, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Lecture, "Fiction in History," by Rafael Sabatini, 3:15.

Sons of the American Revolution: Memorial meeting, speaking and musical program, New Old South Church, 3:45.

Tufts College: Round Table forum, discussion topic: "Is This the End of Capitalism?" by Prof. Earle M. Winslow and Mr. Alfred B. Lewis; Packard Hall, 1:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Palestine Labor Committee, parlor A.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Commander, Cambridge: First in series of luncheon discussions, 12:15.

Lowell Institute: First in lecture series, "Color and Shape in the Living World," by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers, talk by Dr. Charles E. Park, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Harvard University: Meeting president and fellows of Harvard College, 4 Berkeley Street, 10:30. Second in illustrated lecture series in German, "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung," by Prof. Friedrich vom der Leyen, large lecture hall, Fogg Art Museum, 4. Opening meeting, College Teas Association, Faculty Club, 4 to 6 p. m. Physical colloquium, I, "Radio Signal Echoes," by Mr. H. R. Mimno; and II, "High Concentration Cathode Rays," and "The Diffraction of Electrons," by Dr. D. S. Mulley; lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossack Choir.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Irma Seydel, violinist, and Cyrus Ullian, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edwin Otis, baritone.

Thursday evening, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Thomas Johnson, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Karl Kraeuter, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Harriette Price, contralto.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Josef Alexander, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Swastika String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admissions free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Sunday and Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the print department, stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Silver work by Arthur J. Stone. Through Oct. 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 570 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet by Armando Arena. Through Oct. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Through Oct. 24.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through Oct. 24. Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Nov. 7.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition. Through month of October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4, admission fee 25 cents. Free on Sundays, 1 to 4.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Paul Revere Pottery School. Exhibition of pupils' work, Fine Arts Department. Through Nov. 2.

New Register of Voters in Britain In Operation for General Election

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—A new register of voters has come into operation in time for the election on Oct. 27.

It contains the names of some 30,000,000 men and women entitled to vote for 615 members of Parliament, being an average of about 50,000 votes per seat.

The franchise is upon a universal basis, almost all exceptions to the right to exercise it at 21 years of age having been swept away by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government in 1928.

Women outnumber men by 1,750,000.

At the last elections four-fifths of those entitled to vote availed themselves of this privilege. The Conservatives polled 8,500,000 votes and secured 261 seats.

Labor had 8,250,000 votes and 288 seats. The Liberals 5,250,000 votes and 58 seats.

There was an average of close to three candidates for every seat in 1929 but the proportion is likely to be less on the present occasion, as cross voting between Liberals and Conservatives is to be prevented as far as possible, these two parties now acting in collaboration in the National Government.

The franchise has been greatly extended of recent years. In 1917 the number of those entitled to vote was little more than 8,000,000. It was raised to 21,000,000 by Mr. David Lloyd George in 1918, when various property and residential qualifications were removed.

JUDGE BLODGET'S DIARY DISCOVERED

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—Discovery of what is regarded as an important contribution to the documentary history of Manchester, a century and a quarter old diary of Judge Samuel Blodget, was announced today by Maj. Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society. The diary was found in a Connecticut curio shop.

Judge Blodget, who has been called the "father" of Manchester, was a soldier of the Revolution and, as a Boston merchant, later amassed a fortune. He came to Manchester, then Derryfield, when the city was a fishing and farming village of 600 population. He visualized the settlement as a textile center and predicted it would became the "Manchester of America." He built the first canal around Amoskeag Falls, almost bankrupting himself through the work.

COOK COUNTY ADDS $42,650,000 IN TAXES

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Cook County, hard pressed for cash and deep in debt, added $42,650,000 in personal property on the tax books yesterday.

The additional valuation resulted from the board of assessors' decision to tax members on the Chicago Board of Trade, railroad equipment and pawnbrokers' stocks. Net receipts of foreign insurance companies were also included in the list of items put on the books. These companies hitherto have gone untaxed.

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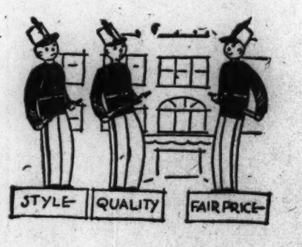
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WELDON TIRE COMPANY

FISK TIRES
PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES
Day and Night Service
Corner 21st St. and Ave. E.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
PHONE 3-1136

6%
CERTIFICATES
Safety guaranteed by First Mortgages on Birmingham improved property. Write for folders.
Birmingham Building AND LOAN INC.
2028 First Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



That's Our Business
MAYBE your grandmother had to qualify as a merchandise expert when she went shopping. But you do not! Not at this store. Shopping has its serious business side, of course. But it is OUR business to attend to the business end of the proposition, leaving you only the pleasure!
We, not you, are the responsible guardians of the quality, fashion and fair price of anything you buy here. You can shop in complete confidence that your purchase represents as generous a measure of value *as you will find anywhere.*
It is because we look after your business so well that *our* business does so well!
Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.
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Birthday Sale
—New Fashions
—New Low Prices
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Thriftiness
has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
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A&P
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BIRMINGHAM

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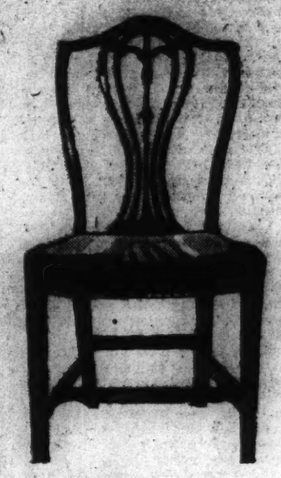
PKZ
Gentlemen and Boys Suits
BURGER KEHL & CO.

The Swiss Home-Made Cream Caramels
of which people say:
"The Best I Have Ever Tasted!"
are made of pure, fresh cream with vanilla, chocolate, moka, hazelnut or raspberry flavour. Their makers, Messrs Kopp & L. Wrede in Uetendorf near Thoune, will be pleased to execute even small orders of one pound by their London Agent:
R. G. MANN
47/48 Berners Street W. 1
Museum 4141
who will give all particulars about price, etc.

ANTIBES—JUAN-LES-PINS
The School of ART INTERPRETATION
An all-year open-air art school for those with or without previous training. Landscape, Figure, Modelling, etc.
Write Mlle. V. GUY, Director, Vieux Remparts, Antibes, A. M., France.

HOLLAND
HELDRING AND PIERSON
(Original firm established 1873)
2 KORTE VIJVERBERG THE HAGUE
BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR
(Original firm established 1808)
444 HERENGRACHT AMSTERDAM C.
All Banking Business

BERLIN'S BUYING CENTRE IN THE CENTRE OF BERLIN
N. JSRAEL
Department Store
Berlin-Spandauer-Königstraße
Opposite the Rathaus
You will find high quality low prices and sound reliability


HEPPLEWHITE
To Hepplewhite belongs the honor of exerting the greatest influence in America toward elegant simplicity in furniture. His establishment was in St. Giles Parish, Cripplegate, London, and his name was familiar to gentlefolk wherever beauty of design was reverenced. He and illustrious others associated with the history of decoration return to life each Saturday in the Antiques and Interior Decorations Section of the Sun and thus we moderns, who sell or buy lovely things, may mingle with the past.
The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in Its Readers, Its News and Its Advertising
NEW YORK
Subscription Coupon
The Sun, New York, Dept. M
Gentlemen: I am enclosing check for $1.50 for one year's special subscription to the Saturday Edition of The Sun, containing Antiques and Interior Decorations.
Name _____
Street and Number _____
City and State _____
This offer not good in Greater New York

PLEAS FOR UNITY MADE BY ENGLISH UNION SPEAKERS

Tenth Anniversary of Organization in United States Observed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Coöperation of English-speaking peoples in seeking a solution of present world problems was urged at the tenth anniversary dinner of the English-Speaking Union of the United States at the Roosevelt Hotel last night.

Mr. Alfred E. Johns, secretary of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, was a guest of honor. Several representatives of branches of the organization from the West, South and middle West, and Miss Wilfrid Wrench, a sister of Mr. Evelyn Wrench, founder of the union, were also present.

Mr. Johns read letters from Lord Grey of Falledon and Lord Reading, president and chairman of the board, respectively, of the British organization, urging the importance of special coöperation at the present time.

"Difficulties and misfortunes that have lately been felt in every country have made nations realize that international coöperation and sympathy are needed now more urgently than they have ever been before," Lord Grey's letter said. "It is especially desirable that America and Britain should work together. To do this it is essential that they should understand each other."

Lord Reading, in his letter, referred to the air of the organization, "to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world," as being a goal that is "more than ever desirable in times like the present."

"The English-speaking people are sharing a common depression, and, I may add, a common fear of 'What may happen.'" Mr. Johns said, "Cannot we take the lead in endeavoring to get rid of the inferiority complex which is afflicting the world. Let us call up our reserves of experience and character and restart the wheels of prosperity."

Mr. Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General in New York, declared that the nations of the world should find time to study more seriously the problems of each other. "Friendship must be based on understanding and respect," he declared.

Mr. John Daniels, national secretary of the organization in the United States, says its membership had increased to about eight times what it was 10 years ago, and that there are now 40 branches in this country.

Mr. John W. Davis, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and president of the organization, presided. Other speakers were Mr. Roland S. Morris, president of the Philadelphia branch, and formerly United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Thomas A. Rickard, president of the California branch.

JAPAN REFUSES TO ABIDE WHOLLY BY COUNCIL ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

China and Japan as to the modalities of the evacuation itself and left the broader, fundamental questions to negotiations solemnly covenanted to begin on the very day Japanese troops left the invaded soil.

But Mr. Yoshizawa proudly refused even this attempt at a compromise insisting to the bitter end that troops were necessary to make successful these sweeping negotiations with China. This martial threat was obviously resented and inacceptable to every Council member.

With the Council finding Japan's counter-proposals quite inacceptable, the only alternative left was to vote the original resolution, which set a specific date for evacuation. Japan refused to assume this obligation and matters are therefore left somewhat in the air. The Council has demanded the withdrawal of troops. Japan has refused the demand. Therefore the matter must rest until the time limit has expired.

Test Comes Nov. 16

On Nov. 16, if Nipponese troops are still outside the treaty zone, the Council must invoke Article 15 of the League Covenant, which provides that if the Council is unable to effect a settlement of a dispute, it shall, either unanimously or by a majority vote, draw up a report stating the facts of the dispute and the recommendations it considers just. If the Council fails to reach a unanimous report, the members of the League have the right to take whatever action they may consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

Then it must proceed to Article 16, which provides that if a member of the League resort to war in disregard of the terms of the Covenant, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League. These other members will immediately sever trade and financial relations with the offending nation and prohibit all intercourse between their nationals and its nationals, while the League Council will recommend to the several governments concerned what military means to adopt.

Japan's Objectives

But it is considered doubtful if matters will reach this pass, Japan's objectives in Manchuria, which are generally considered to be the establishment of a puppet state under Japanese hegemony, and, at least, wresting of guarantees from China respecting Chinese railroads competing with the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway and further promises from China respecting a succession of incidents which have troubled Japanese for many months already have failed of achievement.

No matter what follows, or whether Japanese troops retire or not, China has successfully forestalled pressure by resorting to the League and can count upon further League support. Therefore, it appears likely that Japan will retire as gracefully as circumstances permit, and wait for a more auspicious day to achieve its ends in Manchuria.

It is felt here that much Japanese resentment against the League may follow. Withdrawal from League membership, which has been rumored widely, is ruled out. But after this wave of resentment it is hoped that a reaction will come which will remind the Japanese people of their international obligations. There is no longer any doubt, as M. Briand made publicly clear to Japan today, that the Tokyo Government flagrantly violated the Pact of Paris, the League Covenant and the Nine-Power Treaty.

Three-Sided Attack

Today's battery against Japan consisted of three different methods of attack. Mr. Briand sought to state the Japanese viewpoint with the utmost fairness, but he plainly informed Tokyo that its insistence on continuing military pressure upon China was a flat violation of its solemn obligations.

Lord Cecil struggled to secure a definition of Japan's particular demands from China and revealed that the Tokyo Government at home had been stating that the League is encouraging repudiation of treaties. Lord Cecil read a Reuters telegram from Tokyo representing latest Government views which completely countered Mr. Yoshizawa's statements before the Council respecting Japan's demands.

Señor Madariaga placed his argument upon the basis of Japan's legal obligations and the nature of the security which it demands in Manchuria. But his massed attack failing to budge Japan, served only to remind world opinion that the peace machinery must not be allowed to fail regardless of the power of the state in violation.

The Council showed a firm will to enforce the Covenant and the Pact of Paris today which is an encouraging indication for seeing matters through at the next session. Dr. Alfred Sze of China, maintained discreet silence today following his brilliant speech which yesterday defined his Government's view of the Council's resolution, and accepted its provisions unreservedly.

Observers today are pointing out that Japan's military adventure in Manchuria has damaged Tokyo's reputation sadly, has rehabilitated China's position which had been strained by its efforts to escape from unequal treaties, and has temporarily, at least, brought unity between the two governments of China and —perhaps most important of all has brought the United States close to the League.

Best Advertising Definition Brings Trophy to Writer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—A prize definition of advertising has been chosen by the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago. It recently held a nation-wide contest for a definition giving the true meaning of advertising in not more than 25 words. This was the winner:

Advertising is the art, science and business of creating a favorable public acceptance of, demand or desire for, any worthy product or service.

Miss Florence Dart of the Simpers Company, Philadelphia, sent it in. She is a member of the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women. Her reward was a silver trophy.

Two other contestants received honorable mention. "Advertising is a form of public expression—written, printed or spoken—aiming to convey ideas that help sell goods or crystallize favorable opinion," was the definition submitted by Mr. Samuel Whitman of Whitman & Shoop, advertising agency of Pittsburgh. Another, sent in by Mr. T. G. Hatch of Chicago, which also got honorable mention, defined the term as "a vigorous yet persuasive art that impinges on the senses, stimulates desire and turns inertia into buying activity."

The contest was launched because, according to the organization, "there is a need for the general public to have a definite idea of just what advertising is and how it functions."

Rail Commissioners For Federal Control

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24 (AP) — The National Association of Railroad Utilities Commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing a policy of federal regulation of motor carriers engaged in interstate commerce for hire, as incorporated in the Parker-Cousens bills.

The motorbus companies were represented in an address by Mr. S. A. Markel, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Motorbus Operators' Association, who said that "railroads are our most important system of transportation, and should be afforded every legitimate consideration consistent with sound public policy, but motorbus transportation is likewise an important public necessity, and should be permitted to develop in the public interest."

Consideration of natural gas pipe line legislative measures was deferred to "some future convention."

Bundle Shop Costumes Assist Needy Writers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The costumes which Miss Frances Starr wore as Rose of the Rancho and in "The Little Lady in Blue" are adorning—but not for long—the Bundle Shop in its new quarters at 87 Lexington Avenue.

In the opinion of the managers of the shop the garments are too attractive to miss the bargain-hunting fingers of the residents of the neighborhood and then Miss Starr is too good a friend of the venture to want her gifts to remain unsold.

When the shop was in Third Avenue it did very well and the Author's League hopes that its fourth year which will be started in the new location will be equally successful since the proceeds go to help writers in need.

USAGE OF AERIAL CAMERA EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 — The first of the Franklin Institute lectures for this season was given last night by Capt. Albert W. Stevens of the United States Army Air Corps. As photographer for the National Geographic Society, Captain Stevens spent six months in South America taking photographs along the air lines laid out by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

He pointed out that the camera can see 25 miles farther than the eye, and can show the surface curve of the earth quite clearly. He explained the use of cameras with five lenses for aerial map making. With six-inch plates, he said, one square mile can be covered at an altitude of 1000 feet.

Illinois Women Learn to Speak On Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—In preparation for a state-wide discussion in Illinois on the issues of the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1932, an all-day school for speakers on the question was held here yesterday by the department of international coöperation of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

A telegram was sent to President Hoover commending him for his interest and courageous efforts in behalf of the coming conference and expressing the hope that "Chicago's foremost citizen, Miss Jane Addams," be named as one of the delegates on the commission. The message also asked that not too great a proportion of the members of the commission be military men.

Speakers were instructed how to break down prejudice instilled by press reports, how to organize their speeches for both informed and uninformed audiences, how to approach an audience, how to answer questions put to them from the audience and how to make a final appeal in the conclusion of their discussion.

Model speeches on disarmament, of different types and lengths, were made and criticised and outlines of speeches of various lengths were analyzed. Mrs. W. A. Roberts is chairman of the school.

Monthly Job Check Planned in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Plans for taking a monthly inventory of the unemployed in each of the industrial centers of Illinois, so that accurate information regarding the extent of unemployment may be available to those endeavoring to stabilize employment, were made public by the Illinois Industrial Council following a meeting here yesterday.

The council is affiliated with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and its membership is comprised of secretaries of the principal local industrial associations of the State.

Decision to undertake the monthly inventory was made following an address by Mr. William Butterworth, formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who emphasized the necessity of accurate and up-to-date information regarding the extent of unemployment.

It was the consensus of those at the meeting that the worst of the depression is over and that there will be a definite improvement during the months to come. The majority of Illinois employers, it was reported, are doing everything possible to spread employment so as to use the maximum number of workers.

SHIP MERGER TIME EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Shipping Board today extended the time in which an offer may be made for the purchase of the United States Lines to Nov. 2. A combine of west and east coast shipping companies had notified the board that it was prepared to submit an offer. The quest for extension came from the Dollar-Dawson group and the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine Company.

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President Chiang Liked This—Took It

Ortopi & Cuddihee Photo

HOME OF PRESIDENT OF CHINA

Back in the Country 30 Miles From Ningpo, on the Coast, is the Little Village, "Mouth of the Mountain Stream," Where Chiang Kai-shek Was Born and Where He Spent His Boyhood. When He Decided to Build a New House He Went Back There. On the Rocky Eminence Was a Confucian Temple. But Chiang Liked the Spot So the Temple Came Down and His House Went Up.

President of Chinese Republic Builds Home in Town of Youth

Chiang Kai-shek's New House Is in the Hamlet Called 'Mouth of the Mountain Stream' in the Country Where Once a Temple Stood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

THINK of speeding in the interior of ancient Cathay at the rate of more than 30 miles an hour to the village home of President Chiang Kai-shek. That verse which reads:

You can't know the joy, in your gasoline pride,
Of a lazy canal-boat with China each side,
And the swing of your chair-bearers never can pall
As you thread through the mountains of China's Great Wall.

has some need for revision in these days.

Had it not been for the country farmers who were riding with us in the bus, getting such a "kick" out of their first automobile ride, I might have supposed myself riding down the Columbia River Highway. There on one side of us was a lazy river winding its way to the sea.

On the other side majestic mountains looked down on this new sight with composure becoming to their age. I was thrilled with the thought of China's rapid progress as I recalled how, not 20 years ago, we used to make such a country trip on wheelbarrows and that it took us all day, beginning before sunrise and going on until we could not see the road before us, to cover the same distance we did that day in just one hour.

Instructions to passengers as to their conduct while in the bus were fastened up all around on little strips of blue and white Nationalist Party colors. Here is what some of them said: "Don't talk to the driver"—familiar enough! "Don't smoke"—also not strange. "Don't be too noisy"—not a bad idea. "Don't bring bad smelling things into the car"—one for which I was most grateful. "Keep your shirt on." Now if the fellows who wrote these signs had known American slang, I could have understood this last one, for it was hard to keep cool and composed when we bounced so high it seemed that we might go right through the roof. My Chinese friend assured me that the injunction was meant to be taken literally, as in hot weather one was inclined to go too far in order to be comfortable.

Village a Friendly Place

At the end of the bus line, a distance of a little more than 30 miles from Ningpo on the coast, we came to President Chiang Kai-shek's old home town, called the "Mouth of the Mountain Stream." The village of 1000 people is rightly named, for it stretches along one side of a crystal mountain stream which at this place widens out.

Nature has been lavish in gifts to this little village. Mountains on all sides seem to fold it in their embrace. When we saw a mountain spur at one end of the village, running up at right angles to the stream, my friend said to me: "To be sure! A great man should come out of this place." According to a Chinese belief, when such an arrangement is found it is sure proof that the place will produce a great man.

The village people who gathered about were as friendly as could be, and suggested that we go to see the President's new house. This residence, which he has built since he took Soong Mei Ling to be his wife, is used to be the worshipping place of the village and which was the headquarters of the bus line and of the road construction department. The idols have been left to fall to pieces, instead of being knocked into bits as in many places. The altar stairs which sloped "through darkness up to God" have been taken away from the villagers of the "Mouth of the Mountain Stream." Then soon our bus came for the return trip.

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Trade Chamber To Study Federal Business Rivalry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in line with its declared policy of opposition to government competition with private business, announced today the appointment of a special committee to study the actual extent of such competition.

Data has been received by the chamber concerning specific instances of such competition which are to be turned over to the special committee. The committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the chamber at its last annual meeting.

The members of the committee include:

Mr. Allen Hollis, chairman, president United Life and Accident Insurance Company, Concord, N. H.; Mr. Morton A. Aldrich, dean, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Tulane University, New Orleans; Mr. John A. Fairlie, professor of political economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Mr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.

Speech Suggestions Recinded by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Under the spotlight of propaganda accusations, the navy has ordered all its officers to disregard Navy Day speech suggestions previously sent them and to confine their remarks to such things as the tradition of the service.

This order was sent out Wednesday by Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham, chief of the bureau of navigation, to all naval district commanders. It followed by a month a circular outlining "general points to be covered by navy day speakers, logically arranged."

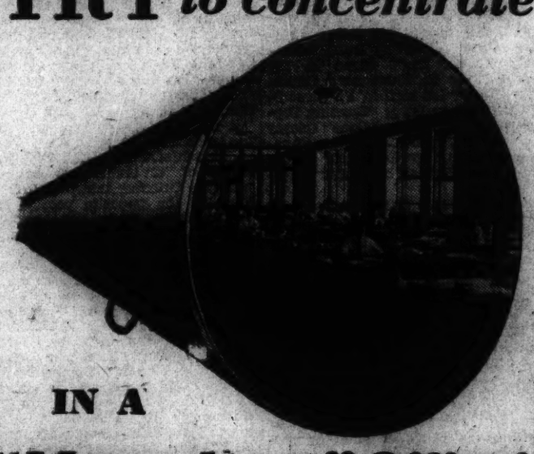
This earlier list of suggestions included the need to build up the navy, increase the number of Naval Academy graduates and a caution that "all officers should carefully avoid controversial matters and should refrain from directly advocating any policy which is contrary to the announced policy of the President."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mortimer Carr, Chilliwack, B. C., Canada.
Mortimer Carr, Chilliwack, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. Alice Leach, Anthony, R. I.
Miss Annie Motiram, New Bedford, Mass.
James W. Leach, Anthony, R. I.
Mrs. Jane G. Roeben, Richmond, Va.
Herbert H. Cherry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche S. Newkirk, Saddle River, N. J.
Marcia Eddy Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Wayne B. Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward D. Taylor, Methuen, Mass.
Frank W. Payson, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. Frank W. Payson, Methuen, Mass.
James R. Wood, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Earl P. Reihman, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. P. C. McGaughey, Brighton, Mass.
P. C. McGaughey, Brighton, Mass.
Robert E. Schock, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Joan Faulds, LaGrange, Ill.
Mrs. F. M. Hall, Augusta, Maine.
Mrs. D. W. Brankle, Middletown, Ind.
Mrs. F. L. Fossume, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Dr. F. L. Fossume, Scarsdale, N. Y.

TRY to concentrate



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Pluto Lighter Than the Earth, Figures for New Planet Show

Computations by Bower at Lick Observatory in California Indicate Sky's Latest Body but One-tenth Weight of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pluto, the newest member of the planetary family, apparently has turned out to be rather small, as solar bodies go. Computations by Mr. Ernest C. Bower, of the University of California Lick Observatory, show that Pluto probably weighs only one-tenth as much as the earth.

Some astronomical calculations depicted Pluto as seven times the weight of the earth. Mr. Bower finds that the most that Pluto could weigh is seven-tenths of the mass of the earth. Allowances which must be made under his method of computing the weight, however, indicate that one-tenth of the mass of the earth is the "most probable" point to which Pluto would tip the astronomical scales.

Mr. Bower outlined for The Christian Science Monitor the development of the Plutovian calculations.

Predictions of Lowell

"Assuming," he said, "that the observed deviations of Uranus from its computed path were caused by the gravitational action of an unknown planet, Percival Lowell, after a laborious mathematic investigation, predicted the positions and orbits of two unknown planets with a mass of seven times that of the earth. Later, W. H. Pickering, from the deviations of Uranus and Neptune, predicted the existence of many such bodies. Other investigators have made similar predictions.

"After a search by various observers extending through a quarter of a century, the faint image of Pluto was detected among hundreds of stellar images on a photographic plate by Tombaugh at the Flagstaff Observatory in February, 1930. Then, after knowing where to look, many prediscovery images were found, the earliest accurate position being in 1914. The orbit is therefore now fairly well known, and is in very extraordinary agreement with one of the predictions by Lowell and one by Pickering.

"And yet, unhappily, both these predictions appear to be merely lucky coincidences. Prof. E. W. Brown of Yale has explained that Lowell's result is unsound, because it rests upon a certain indeterminateness and upon giving a few very early inaccurate observations equal weight with later accurate ones. Brown's explanation is generally accepted by astronomers. The orbit of Neptune by Newcomb rests on observations before 1898.

Orbit Revised

"A recent Lick Observatory bulletin contains my computations which show that a revision of Neptune's orbit makes the deviations much smaller than the errors of observation; and, further, that the solution for the mass of Pluto from these deviations is entirely indeterminate. Since the gravitational action on Neptune is greater than on any other body, it is concluded that the mass of Pluto cannot be obtained from gravitational considerations at present. The motion of Pluto is so slow—250 years for a single revolution—that it will be far into the future before Pluto approaches near enough Neptune so that this method can give definite results.

"In the meantime, however, a fair value of the mass can be found indirectly from observations of apparent brightness. At a given distance, the less the reflecting power of the surface of a body, the more surface the body must have to be of a certain apparent brightness, and therefore the larger the body must be. Hence, combining the lowest reflecting power known in the solar system with Pluto's apparent brightness and its known distance gives the maximum diameter to be expected. Now, for a given size, the denser a body is, the more mass it has. Combing the earth's density, the greatest known in our solar system, with the diameter found above, gives an upper limit for the mass of Pluto seven-tenths that of the earth.

"But a better method depends upon the fact that direct observations for apparent diameter with the most powerful telescopes do not show a perceptible disk. With Pluto's known distance, it therefore follows that the diameter must be less than seven-tenths that of the earth.

"It is reasonable, however, to assume less extreme values of reflecting power and density. Hence, until a disk is actually seen, the most probable value of Pluto's mass may be taken to be about one-tenth that of the earth."

Cotton Price Set At Eight Cents On Government Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Government today placed an average value of eight cents a pound on cotton accepted as collateral for crop loans to provide southern farmers with additional money.

This action was taken by the Agriculture Department to encourage holding the new harvest from already glutted markets and to release part of the crop mortgaged to the Government for the purchase of necessities and payment of taxes and other debts.

Millions of dollars were loaned in the South last spring to assist the farmer in replanting his fields after the 1930 drought. Heretofore the department has accepted cotton as security at current prices which now range between 6 and 7 cents. It has warehouse receipts on about 10,000 bales.

A general market price increase as a result of this arrangement is expected by George L. Hoffman, chief of the farmers seed loan office. He said he believed few farmers who have federal loans would dispose of their cotton under the new plan.

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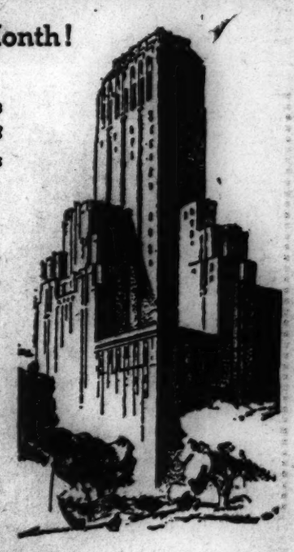

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

A Century of Nuremberg Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, GER.

IN THE middle of the fourteenth century a famous school of painting was founded in Prague, under the patronage of the art-loving Emperor Charles IV. The masters of this school were Nikolaus Wurmser, whom the Emperor had summoned from Strasbourg to decorate the chapels of his fantastically romantic castle Karlstein, and Theodorich of Prague, through whose efforts the predominance of carved wood and metal in the erection of altars gave place to paintings in tempera on patterned gold grounds. The second seat of altar painting was Nuremberg.

The directors of the German Museum are to be thanked for their enterprise in arranging a comprehensive exhibition of triptychs and panels by the masters of that school.

The earliest work is the right wing of the Heilsbronner Passion Altar, representing the Captain and Soldiers beneath the Cross, the Resurrection, and Ascension. The central panel, with the Crucifixion, has disappeared. The costumes and armor, belonging to the middle of the fourteenth century, and the group of soldiers, show an Italian influence. The only other work of the Master of the Heilsbronner Passion is the "Man of Sorrows," on the Epitaph of Friedrich von Hirzlach, Abbot of the Cistercian cloister in Heilsbronn from 1345 to 1350.

Sympathetic Restoration

The greatest Nuremberg painter of that period is now known as the Master of the High Altar of Saint Jakob. During the restoration of this altar, in 1904, it was discovered that the wings had suffered because of the sharp mediums used by the Baroque craftsmen who had sought to improve this great work. The "Adoration of the Magi" had almost vanished but, thanks to the efforts of Karl Barfuss, who has this year removed all remaining traces of alien paint, the picture has reappeared in all its forgotten loveliness of color and splendor of golden ground.

Other works by this master are fragments of a "Martha and Magdalen" triptych, on a deep blue ground, embellished with a golden vine and birds of gold and silver; portions of an altar, possibly painted for the Clare Cloister in Bamberg, telling the story of that saint's life on a green ground decked with lilies and stars, and a panel of a small altar with Saint Clare, Saint Francis, and the Christ Child. No other parts of this altar have yet been discovered.

Of great interest are the panels of a huge "Maria Altar," which achieved the apex of Nuremberg painting in 1400. Although showing evidence of Bohemian influence in its early Gothic manner, and brilliance of color, these panels have little connection with the works of the Master of Wittingau. The original position of this altar has not yet been discovered, and the Predella, fixed wings, and two scenes of the moveable wings, have also not been traced. Three of the panels, belonging to the German museum, are on ground of gold, and represent the Massacre of the Innocents, Mary and Elizabeth, spinning, with the Christ Child and little Saint John, and the Burial of Mary; the fourth, on a black ground, is the Betrayal. Another panel with a black background is the Mount of Olives, discovered in Italy and now belonging to the Städelsche Museum in Frankfurt. The only other work by the Master of the Maria Altar is a charming little "Mary and Child," possibly a fragment of an Adoration of the Magi.

Berthold Landauer

Of noble quality is the fine work of the Master of the Imhoff Altar, probably Berthold Landauer of Nuremberg. This great triptych, painted in 1430, for the church of Saint Lawrence, shows the strong influence of the new realism. A beautiful Coronation of Mary is expressed in soft tones of carnation brown on a gold ground. Of strangely human loveliness are the faces of the dark-eyed, beardless, Jesus, and the youthful Madonna. The same elusive beauty is to be found in another work once attributed to this Master, but now ascribed to the Master of the Bamberg Altar. That altar was painted, in 1429, for the Franciscan church in Bamberg, but, as we find so many panels in the same manner, in Nuremberg, it is almost certain that his workshop was in this city.

The "Descent from the Cross," of the Bamberg Altar, was evidently influenced by Simone Martini's "Deposition," in Antwerp, and there is also a close resemblance to a Bohemian fragment in Hohenfurth. It is still an open question whether the Italian influence, particularly that of Avanzi's frescoes in Padua, came to him direct, or through the medium of the Bohemian School. The votive picture, on a gold ground, "Maria in the Corn Field," has much in common with the famous "Gleaner Madonna."

Old Gothic

In 1437 Andreas Volckhammer and his wife endowed a new shrine for the altar of Saint Deocarus, in the Saint Lawrence church, and the painting of this large triptych was intrusted to the Master of the Bamberg Altar. The present work, much of which had been heavily overpainted with bronze color, was carefully cleaned this year, and the fine pictures were found to be in excellent state of preservation; although very dramatic, and realistic, they are still in the old Gothic manner.

In spite of many attempts, it has not been possible to establish the identity of the master who, between 1445 and 1450, painted the celebrated "Tucher Altar." This inspired work, now freed from the overpainting it had suffered in the seventeenth century, can be seen to advantage in the exhibition. A strain of deep melancholy differentiates the Master of the Tucher Altar from his contemporaries, and he seems to have been in contact with the painters of the Netherlands. His "Vision of Saint Augustine" is realistic; the fine details of the bookcase are particularly attractive.

The "Haller Altar," a similar and earlier work by this master, was probably painted for the Sebaldus Church, in 1440; the cleverly realistic "Portrait of a Fair Young Man," in black velvet cap and fur-lined cloak, must have appeared about the same time as the Epitaph of Johannes von Ehenheim (1438) which, until now, is the earliest known work of the Master of the Tucher Altar.

The German Museum possesses the wings of an altar from Kornburg, evidently painted by one of his contemporaries; it is not yet freed from its Baroque coating of paint, but it probably has some connection with the Master of Tamsweg. Certainly the style of this Unknown Master of 1450 is in strong contrast to that of the Master of the Tucher Altar.

The Master of the Breslau Mary Altar was, apparently, closely connected with Nuremberg. This peculiarly interesting altar, painted in the middle of the fifteenth century, was given to the Elizabeth Church in Breslau by an unknown member of the Imhoff family. In the Annunciation of the central panel, Mary is represented with a unicorn, a mythical symbol seldom seen in works of that date. The same symbol, together with many others, is to be found on this Master's Epitaph for Margareta Löffelholz in the Nuremberg Sebaldus Church.

The "Passion Altar," by the Master of the Wolfgang Altar, is a work of the Tirolean painter Michael Pacher, whose altar to the honor of Saint Wolfgang, Bishop of Regensburg, brought him into close contact with the neighboring land of Bavaria.

E. R.

California Water Color Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

ADVERSE criticism has been a stimulus to the water colorists of California. In the eleventh annual exhibition of the California Water Color Society, now hanging in the main gallery of the Los Angeles Museum, there is definite improvement. A jury of selection fought to exclude everything but works of creative merit. Eighty-seven pictures were thus gleaned from some 300 entries. This jury sought pictures containing depth of feeling and variety of experiences plus masterful workmanship, rather than superficial cleverness. The kinds of work avoided were the usual "spot pictures," art school exercises, cleverness that slops but fails to click, Chinatown street and balcony scenes, of which there were dozens, and many of the vacuous attempts at French modernism that were devoid of sufficient idea, emotion, or originality to warrant their existence.

Donna Schuster, president of the society, with true zeal for the success of these exhibitions, has decided that quality signifies more than quantity. The standard set by this exhibition attests the wisdom of that decision.

A widespread notion exists with many painters and the public that a water-color painting is a sketch, not to be taken seriously. If this were true, anyone with a little practice could learn to paint good water colors. On the contrary, as most painters of caliber agree, aquarelle is the most difficult form of painting. Within its limited area, it is capable of profound as well as playful expression, plus noble qualities peculiar to the medium, depending, of course, on the taste and imagination of the artist.

The first prize of $100 given by the society was awarded to Philip Dike for his "Sicilian Houses"; second prize of $50 to James Cowper Wright for his "Wooden Angel"; first honorable mention to H. M. Briganti for his "Cana"; and second honorable mention to Earle Webster for "From the Office Window."

Philip Dike's little picture combines a vigor and intelligent composition, reflecting a personality of force and pungency. J. C. Wright's "Wooden Angel" presents a tapestry-like quality of restrained richness. Briganti essays the modern conception of form, color, and design, with a knowledge and feeling that should carry him far. Briganti's modernism is pleasing and convincing.

The portrait of Will Connell by Barse Miller is a broad, bold aquarelle, glowing with the jovial personality of the sitter, done in handsome form and color that is of the moment and of the man. Millard Sheets appears in his customary brilliance in a "Polo Game" with a wet cloud threatening to drench the chin-battering players on their field of dark, luscious green.

Two Grand Canyons vie with each other. Gunar Widforce, with his power for objective truth, has caught the obvious impressiveness of this natural wonder, as it is seen by every tourist. Roger Hayward, while not so meticulous about local facts of the canyon, gives us, in compelling design, one somber butte that gripe the imagination. Hayward works largely from memory.

Other noteworthy pictures are: "Figures in Light," by Elizabeth Baskerville, exquisite in taste; "Madonna and Lilies," by Irene Robinson; "Wash Day" (done in big washes), by R. Thomason; "Mexican Street" (as seen in Hollywood), by Carl Oscar Borg; "Dancing Figures from Marriage at Cana" (clever decoration), by Louise Oliver; "Luster Pitchers," by Jeannette Johns, and "Polo Horses," by Arthur Beaumont.

The delicate little jewel by H. Neville Smith, called appropriately "Liquid Sunshine," is like a breath of spring violets and buttercups, wafted on the sun-scattering mists.

Fifty of these pictures will be circuited by the Western Art Museum Directors Association, for display in museums of western cities.

Santa Fe Fiesta Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N. M.

THE Fiesta Art Exhibit showing here at the Art Museum during the month of September assures one that the vitality and urge of creative expression is as strong today as during times when the sale of many pictures is an accepted economic factor. Not only do well-known names appear again in this show of 168 canvases but many new signatures show promise among the younger painters.

In this later group a character study called "Passerby" by Wood Woolsey is outstanding. It is a large canvas showing an elderly ranch woman driving to town. The reins in one hand indicate a lazy nag is pulling the buggy, while the other hand holds aloft an open umbrella. The woman wears a battered hat pulled down over her head, a cape straggling off the shoulders, and a faded dress. Beyond this close-up the sunlit valley shows the green patches of hay meadows. The painting is well executed as a composition and is marked by the strong modeling of the hands and the grim weather-worn face. Wood Woolsey and his brother Carl, who also exhibits a landscape of "Sunset, Taos," are young painters in the Taos group whose work shows vitality and originality.

Portraits

"Portrait of Hilda," by Kenneth Adams of Taos has quality. Its well planned simplicity makes it all the stronger for not confusing the subject with a decorative background or dress The subtle range of grays and whites is accented by the orange notes. Interest focuses in the face, deftly modeled and interesting. A self-portrait and one of his son Richard by Datus Myers point to a flair for portraiture by this Santa Fe artist. In both there is the dynamic rendering of personality.

Gerald Cassidy has a group of Navajos gathered before a "sing." Wagons, horses and the smoke of a camp fire form the background for Navajo women. As always, Mr. Cassidy has painted a sympathetic picture of these desert friends whom he knows so well.

Ernest Blumenshein

"Moon, Morning Star and Evening Star," by Ernest Blumenshein is a symbolic painting of an Indian dance in a pueblo plaza. Hundreds of figures are used to give mass form. The cone-shaped space left by the dancers in the center is repeated in the shawl-draped heads of the many women. Above the dancers on the flat adobe roof the symbolic shields of the Moon, Morning Star, and Evening Star are a focus that may be taken as an interpretation of this strange ceremony. Instead of painting an Indian dance realistically Blumenshein translates it into symbolism which forms a pattern and interpretation.

Of the landscapes the "Great Divide" by Carlos Vierra of Santa Fe is an arresting canvas of a mountain range sweeping down into the valley. Snow partially covers the red earth of the mountain side while pines and cedars darken the valley. There is a sculptural quality of weight and mass in Vierra's mountains as well as harmonious use of color.

"Men and Mountains," by Maynard Dixon of San Francisco shows a silhouette of a pack train climbing a steep trail. The tiny figures of men and animals throw into greater contrast the gigantic mountains.

Among other well-known painters there are John Sloan, Randall Davey, Andrew Dasburg, Gustav Baumann, E. Irving Couse, Martin Hennings, Herbert Dunton, Sheldon Parsons, Olive Rush, and Carl Redin. Marie Haines shows two gesso pannels using Indian figures, the paint bringing out the relief of the slight modeling.

Sculpture is represented by Eugenie Shonnard with an Indian chief in mahogany, two torsos by Claire Dieman, and an Indian head by George W. Blodgett.

Short Plays for Modern Players (New York: Appleton, $2.50) offers a varied collection of 12 farces, comedies and melodramas, all easily within the range of amateur production and acting. Glen Hughes, professor of English and director of the division of drama at the University of Washington, is the editor. "Uncle Jimmy," by Zona Gale, is a worthy companion piece to her long-popular rural playlet, "The Neighbors," and is offered by her on the same royalty to country groups—that a roadside fruit tree be planted in payment for each performance. The story concerns a rural man-of-all-work who has longed for years to travel, and who gets his opportunity at last. "A Small Down Payment," by George Savage, is a brisk farce of misunderstandings wherein a man of large ambitions comes into a fat salary while the installment collectors are camping in his living room. "Gilt-edged," by Agnes Emelie Peterson, is a melodramatic comedy, with a resourceful western girl in a tense encounter with a an intruder who is at first bent upon robbery. "The Calf that Laid the Golden Eggs" is a jolly domestic farce about a coat that is sold four times, and a husband who doesn't get that gift of a new set of golf clubs from his wife after all. She has a better use for the money. Other playlets in the volume are by Rupert Hughes, Charles O'Brien Kennedy, Douglas Wright, Percival Wilde, Laura York Erskine, William S. Ament, Elaine S. Carrington, Christopher Morley.

"Fisherman," by Mario Sironi, Awarded Second Prize in Carnegie International Exhibition.

The Carnegie International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE foreign sections of the International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute are somewhat disappointing, although they serve to bring out the subjective, introspective European approach to subject matter as opposed to the objectivism of American artists. One is conscious, also, in such a strongly national section as that devoted to the Soviets, of an art alive and intelligent, but chained to propaganda.

To France we turn instinctively for a leader, but so familiar are we with the rapid-fire innovations of her last 50 years of art history that her artists seem to be rephrasing or mulling over past experiences. There is everything from the spotty though gentle and shimmering impressionism of Henri Eugène Le Sidaner and Paul Signac to the forceful color structure of Maurice Vlaminck and the color pattern scintillation of Henri Matisse. Paint-hewn strokes of André Derain and the gay, superficial detail of Raoul Dufy mark other tendencies; while Jean Louis Forain is represented by a memorial tribute of three impressions of dancers.

Vlaminck, Derain, Dufy, Friez, Picasso and Matisse seem more in tune with American emotional response today than do the artists of the British Isles. America, in its early years, was inspired by the great English and Scottish painters of the eighteenth century, feebly echoed now in the work of such men as Sir William Orpen, Sir John Lavery and Maurice Greiffenhagen. Only in the Boston school of painters do we find any direct kinship, and that lies in the common Vermeer bond so obvious in the work of Harold Knight.

Chill Precision

A chill precision, a cold unreality pervade such canvases as Ernest Procter's "Love and Beauty" and Colin Gill's "Elisabeth." Derain influence is strong in the impressions of "Limehouse Reach, London" and "The Grand Canal, Venice," by Eve Kirk. But the freedom of contemporary art still knocks at the art door of the British Isles, and finds only a little opening in such landscapes as those by Paul Nash, or in the amusing composition of lowly materialism, "Soap Suds; a Scrubbed Floor," by Stanley Spencer.

A clear, brittle cubism, underlies the landscapes of the Dutch painter, W. Schuhmacher, giving fine precision of draftsmanship coupled with an Oriental interpretation of line. At the opposite pole is the communistic savor of another Dutch painter, Charley Toorop, whose "House of the People" offers a bold pattern in laboring types.

The most purposeful section is undoubtedly the Russian. Each canvas pertains to some phase of the Five-Year Plan. Agriculture, with emphasis upon modern methods, dominates "Sowing by Night in a Kolhoz" and "Harvesting the Corn in a Kolhoz," by Alexis Pakhomov; "Tea Gathering in Caucasus" by Rostislav Bartho marks another phase; emphasis upon athletics motivates "Cross Country" and "Skiing," by Alexander Labas; industrial production has inspired Katherina Zernova's "Cotton Mill," and modern transportation "The First Dirigible in the U. S. S. R.," by Alexander Labas. Freedom and equality for women is so strongly the motif of "Taking Off the Veil" by Bartho that one wonders how many such paintings are used in bringing new social ideas to the illiterate.

Italian and Spanish

The Italian and Spanish sections are more national in emotional responses than in subject choice. Sentiment and romanticism weave a warm thread through the fabric of their art. The rugged, ruddy "Fisherman" by Mario Sironi, awarded second prize, seems to symbolize a stalwart working class, and in its dignification of labor to be as purposeful as the work of the Russians. Sironi, one learns, is a stanch supporter of Mussolini. Giovani, Romagnoli, whose delicate still-lifes and exquisite handling of young girls are so obviously remote from political inference, presents contrast. Romagnoli, it is said, now lives in Paris, his distaste for alignment of art with political inference having rendered him a wanderer.

Cubism, cropping up here and there among the nations, finds an exponent in Mariano Andreu of Spain, whose "Dancing Lesson" is a strange medley of little figures and musical instruments in an architectural setting. It is as sophisticated as the work of Angeles Santos is crudely primitive and as brittle and meticulous as the cubism of Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes is broad and sprawling.

Artists who deal with native scenes weave in pigments and composition a magic peculiarly their own. Thus, in the Czechoslovakian section we find "Gypsies" by Aldrich Blasicek. Hungarian artists revel in their own land Istvan Szonyi, Adolphe Fenyes and Denes Csanky all contribute Hungarian landscapes, but the most individual of the Magyar artists, contributing, Vilmos Aba-Novak, chooses "Village in Abbrussi" and "Heat on the Adriatic." He works with swift brush strokes that, as if by magic, suggest houses, hills, zigzag streets, fields and fences. "Heat on the Adriatic," a study in color strokes, gives an intense central sense of glaring light, and develops on the rim of this illusion buildings, boats and the curve of shore. The sea is also protagonist in many of the Scandinavian canvases.

Vividly National

Poland, vividly national in her art, expresses her brilliant design flavor in the work of Tadeusz Prusikowski and of Wladyslaw Jarocki. "Portrait of an Artist" by Prusikowski, a vivacious study of a typically Polish woman painter at an outdoor easel, touches upon Polish culture, while Jarocki's peasant studies smack of the small village and snowbound soil. Yet both have strong national pattern as meeting ground.

Austria, Belgium and Germany are all represented. Perhaps the most interesting Austrian contribution is the Breughelesque "Wedding Feast at Cana" by Ferdinand Kitt. Of the three sections the German is the most virile, containing as it does the forceful work of Max Beckmann, George Gross, Hermann Max Pechstein, Max Slevogt and Erich Heckel. Eugen Spiro's "Portrait of Dr. Eckener" and Slevogt's "Portrait of Max Liebermann" are strong character studies; while "My Mother," by Grosz, has all the flavor of a sensitive drawing. Extremes in thought and execution may thus be found in every section of the International.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

(The American section of the 1931 Carnegie International Exhibition was discussed in these columns Oct. 17.)

Liverpool Repertory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The Playhouse, Liverpool, founded by Mr. Basil Dean in February, 1911, continues to flourish. Unlike most repertory theaters, its existence is a tribute to the citizens of Liverpool as a whole, not to the generosity of some enlightened and wealthy patron. The theater is actually owned by its audience, the financial backing on which it rests being provided by a large number of small shareholders, most of whom subscribe no more than £1. This democratic note is again sounded in the existence of a Playgoers' Circle, in which members of the audience meet periodically to discuss and criticize the theater's productions, as well as to read plays, and hear addresses from such authorities on the drama as Mr. James Agate, Sir John Martin Harvey, Miss Clemence Dane and Mr. Harley Granville-Barker.

The Playhouse is built on a spacious and comfortable scale, with tip-up seats rivaling those of any cinema. The theater's expenses amount to nearly £500 a week. This sum has to be cleared at the box office for 42 weeks a year. This once led Mr. William Armstrong, whose excellent work as produced at the Playhouse during the last eight years has made his name known throughout the theatrical world, to say that the policy of the Playhouse had to be more definitely "popular," and less adventurous, than was ideally desirable.

But here Mr. Armstrong was surely being too modest. The record of the Playhouse, in the matter of new productions, is one of which any financially independent theater might well be proud. In the last few years the Playhouse has presented, among many others, Susan Glaspell's "Inheritors," and "Trifles," as well as A. A. Milne's "Toad of Toad Hole," Chekhov's "Swan Song," Vernon Sylvaine's "The Road of Poplars" and St. John Ervine's "Anthony and Anna." In the majority of cases its pieces have never been seen in Liverpool before; only rarely has it fallen back on plays that have presented at the other theaters of the town.

The influence of the Playhouse in the wider world of the theater has been considerable. Mr. St. John Ervine has said that "more of the best actors and actresses learned their jobs in" the Liverpool Repertory Theater than anywhere else in Britain. Among its producers may be numbered Mr. Basil Dean and Sir Nigel Playfair, while its decorators have included Mr. Aubrey Hammond and Miss Doris Zinkeisen, who has later done notable work in designing the scenes of many of Mr. C. B. Cochran's revues. The standard set by these accomplished people is being maintained today, and the present season promises to be one of the most successful the Playhouse has had.

Of Many Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

JEROME KERN has outdone himself in the musical decoration of the story of "The Cat and the Fiddle," a new operetta with book by Otto Harbach, presented by Max Gordon at the Globe Theater, New York. The story concerns a young composer of classic leanings who is much annoyed by the gay sounds that issue from the adjoining studio of a girl student of composition. How these two collaborate on an operetta, and after many misunderstandings decide to marry, constitutes a tale that in style is something like that of "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," which has proved the most popular German song film yet presented in the United States.

"Heartbreak"

Charles Farrell and Madge Evans have the leads in a new film with a war background, "Heartbreak," made by Fox. He plays an American aviator and she an Austrian countess. The fortunes of war, as conducted in melodramatic romances, separate them for a time, but when the armistice comes all is forgiven. Paul Cavanagh gives a strong characterization as a Prussian sergeant. The film should find a welcome, if for no other reason than it offers a relief from the gangster films, which, under one guise or another, persist.

In the News Reels

Commissioner Mulrooney of the New York police makes a plea in a current Movietone newsreel that the indiscriminate sale of firearms be stopped. High lights of the Yale-Georgia football game are shown, with parts of the race between the fishing schooners Margaret Thebaud and Elsie. Jane Addams at the White House in Washington, Seattle's welcome to Pangborn and Herndon after their transpacific flight, H. G. Wells arriving in New York, and Mrs. Hoover christening a 46-passenger airplane.

A Museum of Sounds

At the First National studio in Hollywood there is a library of film sounds that is valued at many thousands of dollars. Included are such varied noises as babbling brooks, cricket chirps, the squeak of a policeman's shoes, the breaking of a straw hat. Sounds are no longer faked, it is said, as they were when the films first became vocal. One of the happiest recordings was that of a mocking bird which accommodatingly went through a repertory of 30 songs in one recital.

Museum of American Art

The Whitney Museum of American Art on West Eighth Street, New York City, is to be opened to the public on Nov. 18 by the founder and patron of the institution, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. The governors of many states, university presidents and other persons promiinent in civic life are to attend the private opening on Nov. 17. One of the three buildings that have been remodeled for museum purposes includes the former residence and studio of Daniel Chester French. This building is to be used to house sculpture. The museum is the outgrowth of the Whitney Studio Club, which Mrs. Whitney, herself a sculptress, founded in 1914 as a means of giving promising young artists a hearing. Mrs. Juliana R. Force is director of the museum and Herman More the curator.

Reduced Ticket Prices

More and more New York theaters are adopting a lowered scale of theater ticket prices, with $3 as the prevailing rate at many playhouses. With this reduction has come an abolishment of first night extra charges and increased prices for Saturday night. Arthur Hopkins was the first of the established managers to announce the new policy this season, and other producers followed his lead when they found that the change meant larger audiences and, possibly, a bigger income than they could have looked for under the variable scale plan.

Museum of Modern Art

The Museum of Modern Art in New York begins its third season of loan exhibitions with a comprehensive showing of the work of Henri Matisse, Nov. 4-Dec. 6. That will be followed by a Diego Rivera exhibition and an Internal Exhibition of Modern Architecture. The fourth exhibition, to be called "Modern Art—Past and Present," is designed to set forth parallels between traditional and contemporary painting.

The Adams-Skinner Company

Most of the cast of the Maude Adams-Otis Skinner revival of "The Merchant of Venice" has been chosen. Rôles at present assigned include Jerome Lawler, Bassanio; Charles Francis, Antonio; Barry O'Neill, Gratiano; Martin Burton, Lorenzo; Audrey Ridgewell, Nerissa; Cynthia Blake, Jessica; Louis Polan, Prince of Morocco; Ais Helton, Old Gobbo. The tour is to open on Nov. 2 at the Ohio Theater, Cleveland.

Radio Candor

In announcing a singer on a New York radio program recently the introducer remarked: "Some of our listeners will be glad to know that Miss So-and-So is returning to us."

E. C. S.

American Water Color Society

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

STRONG and handsome is the American Water Color Society's annual exhibition, open until Nov. 8 at the Fine Arts Building. Almost wholly the show is given over to water-color paintings as distinguished from what used to be known as water-color drawings. Not so many years ago such an exhibition would have been startling, but so gradually have we become used to the broadened use of water color, as applied by painters accustomed to making bold effects with oils, that the present show comes as a continuation and extension of the best work done in the immediate past. Landscapes predominate in this show, with a few figure pieces and flower themes.

Roy M. Mason, A. N. A., received the Zabriskie purchase prize of $250 for his "Old Man of the Hills," showing a single figure toiling over a high place. Stretching away behind him is a range of peaks, the receding planes being rendered in blue gradations that traverse at least five tones from the dark foreground to the light distance. Mr. Mason is able to summarize his central figure in a gesture of forward movement. The elements of color in the hill-top are summarized and isolated, with variations in the light and shade indicated by knowing fringes, veinings and dapplings of dark tones with lighter ones.

Henry C. Pitz

Henry C. Pitz was awarded the Griscom purchase prize of $150 for "Water Among the Trees," in which the artist has indicated the character of leaves by deft calligraphic strokes, and attained to pointed contrast of forms by trailing vinelike tendrils near solid tree trunks. The Delano purchase prize went to William D. L. Armstrong for "Rue Champlain, Quebec," and the Osborne prize of $150 was awarded to Harry E. Olson for "North Shore."

Horatio Walker, painting apparently in his favorite Gaspé playground, offers movement and color in "The Mail—Winter Sunset," with its stout horse dragging a small sleigh swiftly over the snow through sparse woods, under a sky flecked with red. The driver's erect position seems to enforce the effect of speed in opposing a vertical to the horizontal lines of action. Alice Geary, in "Under the Bridge," discovers in an American river vista the pictorial charm of old wharf pilings set off against the string-pieces of a bridge. The relations of direction here brought out remind one of the Japanese print-makers' way of looking at just such a scene.

Making Color Tell

How color tells, when there is not too much of it and when it is used with emotional meaning, is evident in Hilda Belcher's "Calgula," which is the portrait of a self-sufficient cat reposing on a blue rug. A rose bit of pottery gives a refreshing note of warmth to the foreground. Color that fascinates because of its choiceness is to be noticed in Paul L. Gill's "Cinder Plant." Touching in with his brushes only the characterizing forms of a scene, Mr. Gill leaves uncolored large areas of white paper around each painted mass. His hues, already brilliant in themselves, are thus made positively to sing. John Whorf in "Barbadoes" dashes in a fleeting impression of four native sailboats, with their dark-skinned crews, scudding before the wind through iridescent waters—altogether a bravura performance.

Frank W. Benson exhibits "A Pair of Snipe," a closeup of the birds in flight over a marsh, all done in pearly tones that lead imperceptibly off to the dark horizon. One wonders, in looking at this picture, that a man who has trained himself to see so much is able to leave out the many things that are meaningless and to summarize the elements that go into establishing the character of the scene. This would seem to be an artist in his mature phase, willing to omit all the things he could so easily have put in. George Pearse Ennis exemplifies picture-making power in his "Black Fog," which assembles pictorial forms in a marine scene with no fretting of the large values. A similar compositional talent is manifested by Roderick F. Mead in "Essex County," with its emotional transcriptions of the natural hues of a country scene. "The Gossips," by Bertha Menzler Peyton, discovers a sparkling tapestry effect in the sunny color of a New England house front, with figures.

Stanley W. Woodward

"Surf, York Cliff," by Stanley W. Woodward, has the strong quality of simplicity—not the simplicity of emptiness but the residue of much brooding upon the essential aspect of breaking wave and rocky headland. The reflected tones and the quality of air-envelopment in John E. Costigan's "Mother and Children Bathing" exemplify this painter's virtuosity. Hobart Nichols in "Snow Bound" has attained to a graceful assembly of tonalities. His colored areas are broken up by many points of light, for he has some way of causing the brush to skitter over the paper, hitting only the high spots.

With 479 pictures on the walls, we can merely indicate some of the other water colors that caught our attention in the three galleries: Lucy W. Hurry's marked use of design in the double portrait, "Gray and Blue"; Jack Leonard's capturing of the many spots of color and glints of movement in a city street impression, "Busy Corners"; Raymond Thayer's "Night Club," with its nice feeling for three-dimensional painting; William Steig's excursions into Daumier-like satire of urban types; Paula Eliasoph's personal use of color and design in "Old Catalpha Tree"; "Herons in Flight," a decorative arrangement that projects a single tree limb against a cloud-decked sky, with the birds disposed within a circuit of interest, by A. Conway Peyton, and Jean Jacques Pfister's dramatic coloring and form contrasts in "The Great White Throne, Zion National Park."

On the evening of Oct. 20 lay members of the Grand Central Art Galleries gathered for their annual drawing of the 100 works contributed by artist members. First choice fell to Lee Jeffreys of Utica, N. Y., who selected "Glint of the Sea," by Chester Beach. Mrs. E. B. Ball chose "Flamingo Screen," by Jessie Arms Botke.

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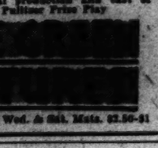

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Actors to Their Audiences

By KATHERINE GREY

SURELY Agnes Repplier's article in a recent Atlantic Monthly has interested many actors equally with their audiences; whether we accept it or not, as one or the other, we are part owners in, and so held responsible for, that thing we call "theater." To those trained in an earlier epoch of "theater," one of the first things actors were taught was to respect their audiences; to avoid that curious sense of superiority, never gracious or atractive, which says, "What we (actors) are enabled to do is above their (the audience's) heads, and so we must play down to them."

While men like Balieff, Eddie Cantor or Will Rogers can talk directly to their audiences, even to individuals in it, often poking fun at them, generally speaking an actor is early trained not to look at his audience, while never to ignore it in spirit. Actors must realize that the audience is theirs only as they are willing, as well as able, to serve it honestly. And an audience should remember that while the stage is often used for other purposes than its essential, fundamental one of "theater," a well-written play, well-directed, well-acted, can serve only that audience desirous of, and willing to support, such fare.

Reasons for Theatergoing

An audience must come to the play not merely to kill time, to have somewhere to go, something to do, to entertain some friends, etc. A painter once told me he believed that since every painting was the expression of something the artist had felt rather than merely seen, those who looked at it could not really see it without right desire and sympathetic understanding. I feel that to be equally true of the relation of actor and audience.

To the genuine actor each performance is an event. Never does he act a part as routine, mechanically; he always strives to give the best that is in him at the moment, and if he does not satisfy the audience it is not because his motive and effort were not right. Perhaps at times it is because the majority of that audience do not want, are not ready for, the best. Opportunities to help people to prefer art to vulgarity, to rise above the tawdry to the ideal, are not infrequent for the dramatist and the actor.

A "consummation devoutly to be wished" is attained when the appeal of the play and the playing of it win immediate response from the audience, and the accord gains steadily. Then the actors both feel and know they are meeting with appreciative understanding, as the audience receives and welcomes what it evidently wants. These are the times that make us realize the truth of the old theatrical saying, "An audience half plays the play itself." This receptive attitude, if still truly critical, is the ideal one for the player from his audience.

Where Disapproval Helped

A friendly audience that insists upon applauding indiscriminately may foster a false hope; while the "bored" or "tired" or "show me" atmosphere is a difficult one for the actor who sincerely tries to give of the best of his ability. An audience that shows its disapproval can be most helpful. There is the well-known incident of an audience that so resented the personal misbehavior of an actor, which had been widely published in the newspapers, that hisses greeted his entrance; an almost unheard-of thing in the American theater. This man, who was a great actor despite his personal failing, jumped forward as a race horse might do under the lash of the whip, and by the beauty and truth of the work that he did brought that same audience to tumultuous applause before the play was finished.

Frequently there are individuals in an audience who by untimely laughter interfere with the more discriminating. Sometimes this laughter is said to be hysterical; more often, I feel, it is unthinking, coming from those who either cannot understand sentiment, or are ashamed to be touched by it. While it may disturb or hurt those on the stage, its worst affront is to those others who, like the ones who laugh, are out front.

An audience often responds quickly to the wit of the playwright and its humorous expression by the actor, yet is seldom moved to tears by the portrayal of a character who indulges in being sorry for himself, so the actor who lets tears and self-pity dominate his work seldom wins or holds his audience.

What the radio and screen actor misses is the responsive presence of an audience. While we gratefully use the telephone, telegram or letter to keep in touch with a friend, do any of them take the place of the handclasp, the understanding glance perhaps before a sentence is complete, the seeing eye to eye which is the joy of companionship?

The Audience Assists

That is what the actor needs from the audience to sustain his work. As, in music or painting, it is not merely the audible tones, the form and color, which present the work of the artist, so, in the theater, it is not the mere seeing and hearing of the audience which establishes accord; it is all these and more—the response in the hearts and minds of those witnesses. When a rumor spreads behind the scenes that a fine director, dramatist, or other distinguished person of the theater is out front, a performance will take a leap upward, as it does when a professional matinée is given, and the accord between the actors out front and those on the stage is so stimulating that a performance is given full of vitality and sparkle, bringing new life to the play and the players.

At the opera or symphony concerts, the fact that many in the audience are familiar with the work of the composer must bring a quicker, surer accord. Not often in our American theater is the work of the dramatist familiar to the audience before they have seen the play, even a standard or a classic one; but in continental Europe one constantly hears discussion of a play's points from people sitting about one, and frequently passages are quoted con amore.

A most disturbing interruption to any play, not only to the players but to the majority of the audience, is the late arrival after the curtain rises, at the beginning not only of the play, but of each act. This discourtesy has always existed, apparently; but audiences used to going to motion picture houses, when arrival and departure at any time is the rule, have brought more and more of this disturbing habit into theaters where plays are produced.

Directors use all their powers of invention to lessen this evil, by gradually darkened auditoriums, by empty and dimly lighted scenes as the curtain rises, by movement on the stage instead of words at first. It has never become the rule, and but few have ever followed the example of symphony conductors, of refusing to allow late comers to be seated once the playing has begun. Here is one of the conditions of the theater which actors have a right to expect their audiences to better.

Music and the Critics

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Lisbon

FIFTEEN nations were represented at the fifth International Congress of Criticism, held this year in Lisbon under the presidency of Antonio Ferro, and under the patronage of Luigi Pirandello, who was present at all the meetings.

Important musical questions were considered. The delegates voted on a motion tending to unite more and more closely all forms of criticism. The hour is peculiarly favorable to such an initiative. Never has the public had more urgent need of guidance. In view of the excesses of publicity agents, the necessity for having a few disinterested advisers is making itself felt imperatively. Everywhere it is becoming indispensable to establish a police force of taste.

Certainly, publicity in itself is in no way illegitimate, but one must have a counterbalance to this importance of money. Without independent criticism the scale of intellectual values might become subject to the dictation of gold. All that will help it to consolidate the moral authority of criticism will therefore serve the higher interests of civilization.

Some Abuses

The growing abuses displayed in the domain of interpretation were brought to notice. Virtuosos, singers, conductors, do not hesitate to take liberties with the text intrusted to them. They modify their tempos, change their nuances, make arbitrary cuts and thus betray the composers' intentions. The most illustrious are naturally often the most daring, because they count upon their prestige to impose their fantasies upon a respectful public. Need I recall the example of Toscanini, who changes the feeling of a score with extraordinary coolness? I have the greatest admiration for this marvelous virtuoso of the stick, but I consider it my duty as a French critic to protest, without ceasing, against the clearly inexact interpretation that this conductor gives of works such as Paul Dukas's 'Apprenti Sorcier," or Ravel's "Bolero." One remembers that when this latter score was performed at the Paris Opéra by Toscanini, Ravel had to protest publicly against the serious alteration of tempo to which it had been subjected.

The Congress of Criticism considered that it was its duty to try to put an end to similar abuses. Without wishing to be dogmatic, without having the pretension to institute immutable laws, and, particularly, guarding against impairing the liberty of opinion of each of its members, the International Federation will henceforth have the means to enable critics of all nations (through the activities of its central seat in Paris) to be cognisant of the material betrayals from which authors or composers might suffer. A simple device aims to assure accuracy to all critics.

Certain impresarios who organize distant tours and certain theater managers have also cultivated the habit of making long cuts in scores or theater works without giving themselves the trouble of consulting the authors or their representatives. Well, the critics of the country of the work's origin will henceforth have the task of pointing out to their distant colleagues what was the original form of the work they are to judge.

Censorship

Another abuse: Certain virtuosos make up a flattering testimonial for themselves from press cuttings which are not always absolutely authentic. Under an illustrious signature one reads phrases mendaciously altered or even invented. In future, these misdemeanors will be pointed out by the International Federation and the culprits, denounced in advance in the towns where they are to appear, will soon be obliged to give up their unjustifiable practices.

The question of the censor was also dealt with. Until now, authors have known only the rather summary jurisdiction of the Government. The federation insists that persons amenable to this tribunal, which resembles a positive council of war, may find at least an advocate in the person of a disinterested critic, who will usefully defend the rights of art at the moment when the cuts insisted on by the authorities are effected.

Until now, the federation had included only societies of dramatic and musical critics. This year, it invited literary critics and art critics to join. To present a solid front one must, indeed, gather in all those who have a mission to fulfill in the daily control of general intellectual activity.

And, in this connection, I had the satisfaction of seeing the triumph of an idea that is particularly dear to me and which I had had discussed already two years ago at the Congress of Bucharest. The federation proclaimed the urgency of organising everywhere independent cinematographic, phonographic and radiophonic criticism. In France, societies of technicians are thus formed for the criticism of mechanistic arts. The congress considered that this example should be followed by the other nations.

The congress was keenly interested in the communication of Belgian critics, whose organization has been developed with astounding methods. In Belgium, criticism enjoys an authority which is almost alarming. Not only do theater managers grant free seats only upon the visé of the Association of Critics, but the choice of new pieces is intrusted to this association. The directors submit to their future judges the manuscripts that they receive. They thus obtain notices "before the event" pointing out to them the qualities and faults of the works they are tempted to produce. In Brussels, criticism is king

'Elizabeth of England'

By J. T. GREIN

London

AT THE Cambridge Theater, "Elizabeth of England," a legend in 12 scenes adapted from the German of Ferdinand Bruckner by Ashley Dukes. Producer, Heinz Hilpert. Beginning Sept. 30, 1931. The cast:

Elizabeth of England	Phyllis Neilson-Terry
Essex	Leslie Perrins
Cecil	A. Bromley-Davenport
Bacon	Frank Vosper
Morland	Desmond Keith
Archbishop	Arthur Chisholm
Headsmen	Philip Carlton
Philip of Spain	Matheson Lang
Espinosa	Oliver Raphael
Isabella	Margaretta Scott
Cardinal	Frank Lovell

This is a play of contrasts—contrast between the mature, rough-spoken, yet lovelorn Queen and the favorite sycophantic, favor-currying, plotting Essex; between Elizabeth, boisterously regal in her Privy Council, and Philip II, bigoted, ailing, wailing in his cloisters; again Elizabeth triumphant in St. Paul "witch," as Essex calls her, at times regal in the loftiness of her address, at times crude like a fishwife in the raucousness of her accents, the flights of her temper, the violent impulses of her uncontrolled passions?

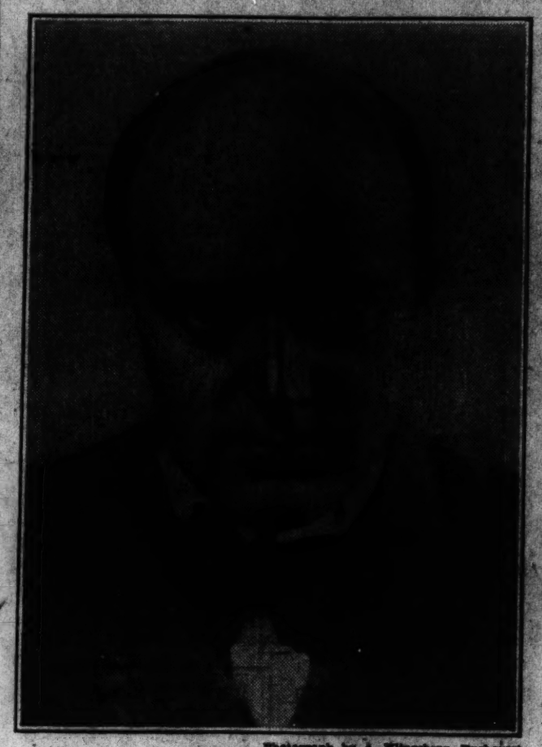
Mr. Matheson Lang's task as Cathedral, Philip beseeching heaven to render his defeat untrue; at length England's Queen, now shorn of her finery, an elderly woman determined to fight age and to carry on, and Philip praying for mercy.

Sometimes these contrasts are poignant, particularly when Essex, intruding into the royal bedchamber, sees, in the mirror, the reflection of the woman bereft of all her accoutrement, extinguishing the last flicker of his infatuation and kindling his treachery; and in the scene when the Queen's mental vitality is flanked by Philip's dense bigotry. These are the moments of real drama, when the action rises beyond the floods of words, words which Mr. Ashley Dukes has exalted by the grace of polish, but which in the original German seem cold and often stilted.

Except for these moments there is no human sympathy in the characters. The spectacle is mightier than the inner character of the play, which is fragmentary and disjointed. One scene, the abortive attempt to kidnap the Queen, is almost ludicrous, bordering on comic opera. Here is but the skeleton of the Queen's character. The grand figure is merely grandiloquent. She interests us more by the wonderful transformation of the actress, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, than by her inwardness. One thought of an oleograph instead of a picture in sapful color.

The collateral characters are merely sketched; even Essex, dominating in the first act, is relegated to the background in the confessional episode before his execution. Bacon alone, velvet-tongued, bleating aphorisms, is something of a character. The limelight fell constantly and intensely upon Elizabeth and Philip; yet even of Philip we behold only his religious obsession, his corporal woes. The intellect of the play is concentrated in Elizabeth. Thus the action seemed to limp, and only episodically riveted our interest. I, for one, felt that the story here unfolded would tell more in the cinema, with its expansive resources—despite the glory of this scenery and the gorgeousness of the costumes, due to Mr. Charles Rickett's masterly vision of color.

Miss Neilson-Terry's performance was a revelation Who could have discovered a beautiful, sweet-voiced young woman in this elderly Philip was difficult. Who but he could render impressive this endless, clanking chain of wail and woe and self-pity? But Mr. Lang battled manfully with his plight. Mr. Frank Vosper lent suavity and glibness of tongue to the salve of Bacon's speech, and Mr. A. Bromley-Davenport was every inch the Queen's trusted, faithful servant who, in his plea for mercy to Essex, laid a world of old man's vision and clemency in his words The Essex, at the start, seemed abashed by Elizabeth's grandeur, but in his confession he struck the true note of morituri te salutamus.



Photograph by A. Klingsberg, Bucharest
ERICH KLEIBER

The New York Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FRITZ KREISLER now has the habit of virtually launching New York's music season. This year his Carnegie Hall recital (Oct. 7) gave an infant and hobbling season a much needed impetus. And the local musical public returned from its summer dispersal, was at once put in a receptive mood for subsequent events.

Mr. Henderson of the Sun once observed that a review of a concert by the violin monarch could be kept in stock and used almost verbatim over and over again. The story is always the same—the crowds milling about Carnegie Hall, the struggle to gain a foothold of standing room, the unbridled enthusiasm, bursting out at every pause between numbers, and the same fresh, fiery and impetuous playing.

Mr. Kreisler's concerts are the same, and yet different. True, the music is often the same, and technically the performances run along accustomed paths, but there is a spontaneity, a kind of reckless-seeming improvisation about a Kreisler interpretation which makes it new. In the Mozart Concerto in G major, for example, one listened to a revelation of new secrets. The violinist had sought out the core of the music and projected it with sensitive understanding and sympathy in tones of an unearthly clarity and fullness.

The air that filled Carnegie Hall that night was heavy and humid, but Mr. Kreisler's art seems to surmount atmospheric obstacles, for there were only a few instances when the strings betrayed signs of the weather, and these occurred chiefly in the Bach selections which opened the program. In both the E minor Suite and the sarabande and fugue from the D minor Partita of the great Johann Sebastian one noted again the repose, dignity and breadth of Mr. Kreisler's tone. The program also included music by Ravel, Martini, Porpora, Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Philharmonic-Symphony

Two nights later, in the same hall, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York gave the opening concert of its ninetieth season. Erich Kleiber, of Berlin, who led the first part of the season last year, conducted. He will continue in that capacity for six weeks, after which Arturo Toscanini will take over the baton.

Two important changes have taken place in the personnel of the orchestra. The new concertmaster is Mishel Piastro, who replaces Scipione Guidi, now with the St. Louis Orchestra, and the new assistant concertmaster is Remo Bolognini, who fills the post formerly occupied by Hans Lange. The latter is giving over his entire time to his duties as assistant conductor.

That Mr. Kleiber wears the crimson colors of the modernist cause we learned last year. So there was little surprise to find on his very first program a new contemporary work—three symphonic dances by the Austrian Emil von Reznicek. An additional novelty took the form of six excerpts from the "Tafelmusik" of that celebrated contemporary of Bach, Georg Philipp Telemann. The performance of the Reznicek work was the first in America; that of the "Tafelmusik" extracts the first by the Philharmonic.

The juxtaposition of the novelties on the program served to bring out a violent contrast. Telemann, whose "Ino" cantata was exhumed by William Mengelberg at a Philharmonic concert two seasons ago, wrote often and easily, his orchestral output alone numbering 3000 compositions. The "Tafelmusik" pieces were elegant, facile, graceful and unimaginative, and emphatically ill-calculated to prepare one for the blatant disruptions of the Reznicek "Dances," which are unoriginal, abortive and savage.

If Mr. Kleiber was at home in these latter-day disturbances, he was hardly so in the "Euryanthe" Overture of Weber which opened the program, or in the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven which closed it. The orchestra itself, however, had rarely played with such sheer virtuosity. And Mr. Piastro, for whom the Reznicek pieces provided much solo work, proved to fit quite snugly in Mr. Guidi's shoes.

From Czechoslovakia

For two-thirds of the program at the second Thursday evening concert (Oct. 15) Mr. Kleiber went to Czechoslovakia. The first of his offerings was a "Passacaglia" by Jaromir Weinberger, whose opera, "Schwanda der Dudelsackpfeiffer," is to be a novelty of the forthcoming Metropolitan season. It was Mr. Kleiber, moreover, who directed the Berlin "première" of the opera in 1929. The other Czech number took the shape of a first Philharmonic performance in 39 years of Dvořák's D major Symphony, sometimes numbered one, sometimes three.

The "Passacaglia" provided sane, agreeable music, well constructed and showing none of the symptoms of the ills of modernist noise culture. The work is in four movements, of which the "Passacaglia" proper is the third. The Dvořák sounded dated and impotent, and yet for many it constituted a timely relief from the less sunny and cheerful productions of the contemporary workshop. The strictly classical was represented on the program by the Beethoven Violin Concerto, with Albert Spalding as soloist. Artistically the performance was the high light of the evening, in spite of the unduly slow tempo of the first movement.

Recitals

Recitals especially worthy of remembrance have been those of James Friskin, pianist, who presented in admirable fashion an all-Bach program at the Town Hall on Oct. 9; Benjamino Gigli, the Metropolitan tenor, who appeared at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 18, in excellent vocal form, and whose interpretation of Mozart's "Violet" was surpassingly beautiful; and Richard Crooks, tenor, whose recital at the Town Hall on Sunday evening furnished some notable deliveries of three Handelian arias. A capacity audience at Carnegie Hall that same evening witnessed the return to this country of the Don Cossack Male Chorus for a tour of 110 concerts in 22 weeks. Under the direction of their short, precise and energetic leader, Serge Jaroff, the exiled choristers, who travel on Nansen passes issued by the League of Nations, gave some instructive examples of tonal balance and skillful nuance.

PETER BOWDOIN.

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specimen hotel, and references, always enthusiastic, to them are constantly cropping up in his works. The Grand Babylon Hotel is one of the scenes in "The Great Adventure." One imagines that if he had been told that this play was as efficiently managed by its author as a great hotel is run by its proprietor, he would have been enormously pleased.

But the compliment would not have been strictly true. "The Great Adventure" is clumsily constructed, the unity of time being broken on no fewer than eight occasions. Nevertheless, this story of a famous artist who pretended to be his own valet, and then was able to convince the British public that he was really an artist, not because he could paint unique pictures, but because he had a couple of moles under his collar, has moments of rare fun. The scene in which his wife discovers that the portrait he had painted of her, which she had been willing to sell for a few shillings, will really bring £500, is especially amusing.

Miss Margot Lister gives an attractively simple performance of the wife, but the honors of the play go to Mr. Jevan Brandon-Thomas for his impulsive and mercurial Ilam Carve.

H. H.

Harold Morris's Piano Concerto

Harold Morris's Piano Concerto was played for the first time anywhere at the third Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Oct. 23. The composer was at the piano. Thus Dr. Koussevitzky again manifested his hospitality to works by American composers; for Mr. Morris is a native of Texas and received his musical education entirely in the United States.

Although this concerto is only Mr. Morris's second composition for full orchestra, he has won a considerable reputation as a composer of chamber music. This latest work, which might be called the "Negro" Concerto, carries out the composer's theory that native song should be the basis of American music. For motto of the whole, he has used an African Negro drumbeat; a Negro spiritual, "Pilgrim's Song," is the theme of the slow movement, and the final Rondo freely employs rhythms and tonal effects which are associated with Negro music.

On a first hearing the concerto left a good impression. Structurally it is sound, consisting of a first movement in sonata form, an Andante made up of a theme with eight variations, and a concluding Rondo. The composer has said that he intends to represent the Negro in the first movement in his primitive condition, in the second as affected by civilization. To the listener the second movement seems to reflect chiefly the religious element of civilization, while the Finale appears to express some of its less restful aspects.

An encouraging feature of the work is its freedom from effects designed to shock the listener to attention. The less agreeable devices of the modernist are used sparingly, and evidently only for specific purposes. The composer proves that he is not fearful of melody by writing a pleasant tune for the second theme of his first movement. There is no attempt to overwhelm us by volume of sound; indeed, the author's experience with the composition of chamber music is reflected in his scoring, which is remarkably transparent, and often he is satisfied to use but a few instruments—as violin, English horn, piano—for considerable passages. The solo instrument is used for the most part in embellishment and is given few measures to itself. As a whole the work, if not strikingly original, is workmanlike and musicianly.

The concert opened with a meticulous performance of Mozart's Symphony in C major No. 34 (K. 338) and closed with a relation of Strauss's "Heldenleben," which could not by its eloquence conceal the tediousness of the tale.

L. A. S.

'The Great Adventure'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Fortune Theater, "The Great Adventure," drama by Arnold Bennett, beginning Oct. 1, 1931. The cast:

Ilam Carve	Jevan Brandon-Thomas
Albert Shawn	Gatesby Bell
Dr. Pascoe	Leedam Stanley
Edward Hornigar	Cyril F. Herring
Janet Cannot	Margot Lister
Cyrus Carve	Matthew Lawrence
Page Boy	Charles Andrews
Father Loce	Edwin Bennett
Honoria Loce	Kitty de Leeh
Peter Horning	Kenneth Hyde
Khaz	Gatesby Bell
Mrs. Albert Shawn	Lena Maitland
John Shawn	Cyril Herring
James Shawn	R. Marley
Lord Leonard Alcar	Arthur F. Bell
Texal	Leedam Stanley

Arnold Bennett had a fondness for monster hotels. One of his longest novels is about a veritable prize

The Plight of English Opera

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

ONCE more the operatic situation in England has undergone a kaleidoscopic change, with the "foreign article" for the moment entirely out of the picture. The German and Italian seasons at Covent Garden and the Russian venture so unexpectedly thrown in at the Lyceum took us nearly to the end of July. Then came a quiet announcement to the effect that Parliament would henceforth grant through the post office (i. e., the earnings of the B. B. C.) a yearly subsidy of £17,500, to be paid to the Covent Garden Syndicate in return for the right to broadcast so many operatic performances per annum.

This meant virtually that the State was going definitely to give opera pecuniary aid for the first time in English history. It was distinctly good news; and so in a measure it remains. A complaint that British money was going into the pockets of an "international" company was quickly silenced by the official declaration that the syndicate was not to exploit English opera quite so much as foreign, both in London and in the Provinces, but that it would start off with a six-weeks season of the "native article" at Covent Garden beginning Sept. 14.

Unfortunately no one could foresee at Easter, when these arrangements were made, what was going to happen in the political and financial worlds before the end of August. Many were of opinion, after the event, that it might be wiser to abandon the proposed autumn campaign altogether, especially as other inauspicious signs were indicating that opera in English was not for the time being among the entertainments that the metropolis was exactly craving to enjoy. The Carl Rosa Company was known to be in difficulties; it might, indeed, have been stranded today but for two pieces of good fortune, in the shape of a month's British tour organized by Sir Oswald Stoll, to be followed in November by a tour in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Snowden's Stand

Meanwhile it may be noted that Mr. Snowden, although known to be in favor of encouraging the Carl Rosa people (for whom his wife gave a notable reception last year), had never said a word about allowing that company a small share of the grant made to the Covent Garden Syndicate. On the other hand, it was admitted that the latter had wisely contributed £5000 to the funds of the Old Vic Sadler's Wells organization, which for many years has done creditable work in the doman of English opera. As a matter of fact, the latter opened its regular season with an addition to its repertory of "Samson and Delilah" on the same night that the syndicate, greatly daring, started upon its new venture at Covent Garden.

In these circumstances, it became doubly essential to avoid unfavorable comparisons. Allowing that the "international" standard could not fairly be applied, it was still to be expected that critical memories would extend as far back as the English seasons given at the same house by the Carl Rosa, Moody-Manners, the Raymond Rôze, the Beecham and the British National Opera companies. All these have taken place within the last 25 years and were attended with more or less artistic success. The fact that none of them made a profit (or even covered expenses) can unquestionably be attributed to the unsuitability of Covent Garden for operat at reduced prices. It simply will not hold the receipts unless packed in every part every night; and that happy state of affairs could barely be looked for when the times are propitious. In a sense, therefore, the present economic conditions can be held chiefly responsible for the exceptionally meager audiences that attended the season just coming to a close.

Difficulty of Hearing

Yet, on the other hand, it is probable that the average attendance would have been larger had the all-round quality of the performances given rise to more favorable comment. As it was, the ensemble, if representative of the best available native talent (which was at least open to question), lacked the smoothness and unity that are to be attained by long, steady preparation of each opera and constant working together under experienced direction. The weak points were quickly discerned and indicated in the press, whose adverse opinions were no less quickly reflected by the box office. The orchestra, the stage management, the scenic lighting in turn came under fire; and while certain of the artists obtained the cordial recognition that their ability and intelligence merited, there were constant complaints concerning inferior diction and the difficulty of hearing the words. Curiously enough, this last shortcoming—one of the most serious that opera in the vernacular still has to fight and conquer—was generally more apparent in the work of the principals than of the chorus, which on the whole did admirably.

The inability to make dialogue travel beyond the footlights was felt more especially in operas like "The Bartered Bride," "The Barber of Seville," "Die Fledermaus," "La Bohème" and "Carmen"; less so, of course, in the heavier works, such as "Aïda," "Lohengrin," "The Valkyrie," "The Mastersingers" and "Parsifal," or even Dame Ethel Smyth's Cornish opera, "The Wreckers," which was revived with little success for a couple of performances.

It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that the experiment will have brought its lessons. If so unsuitable a theater for English opera as Covent Garden is to continue to be its chief metropolitan home, it must at least be accorded every advantage that adequate and attractive stage renderings can bring to bear upon the enterprise.

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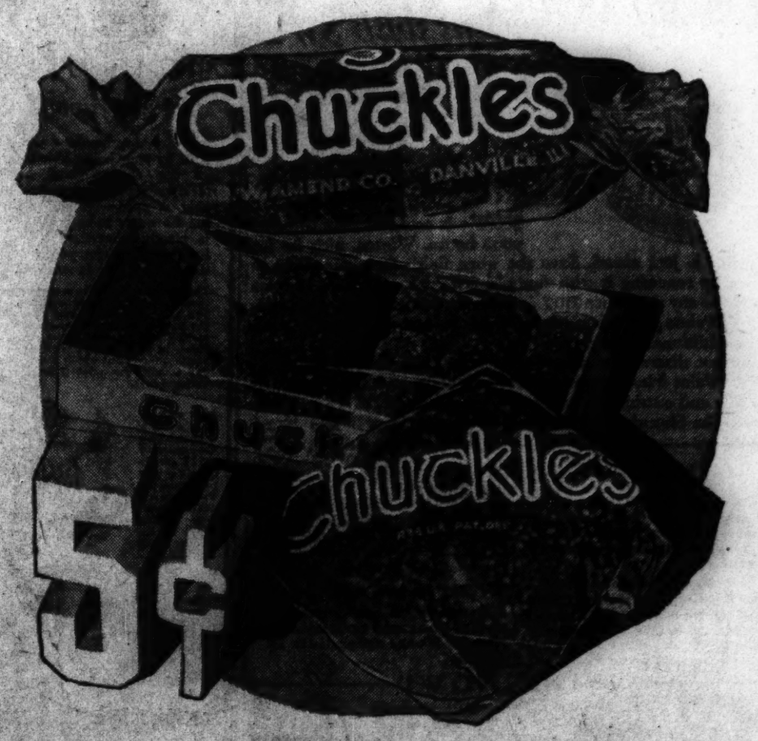

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Decorative Effects in Stucco

Achieving Distinction With Textures and Tones

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE will but look for them, there are many more opportunities for charming decorative effects both in and out of the house than those found in paint, shingles, tiles, wrought iron, wall paper, rugs and other commonly known materials. Interior plaster as well as exterior plaster or stucco have decorative possibilities quite as interesting in their variety as any other element of home building—and when given their proper ratio or scale in the composition of the structure are sure to bring distinction and charm.

Whereas in former years interior wall plaster was something to be covered with decorative paper, and exterior plaster walls were for purely structural and protective purposes, today an unlimited variety of textures and tones gives new life and character to surfaces which can be made to play a prominent part in the building project. Indeed, the manufacturer and the artisan jointly have succeeded in expressing architectural feeling in the treatment and application of plaster, and often with results little short of amazing.

It is, of course, in the Spanish house where the decorative use of plaster and stucco has been most strikingly displayed. Here color and texture have produced something more than the result of a mere mechanical operation. In the hands of trained craftsmen a wall often becomes a work of art, alive with changing centers of interest. The flat surface has in effect taken on the significance of a picture—or at least a tapestry. It expresses possibly a warm human quality that cannot avoid radiating a friendliness throughout the house and adding to its livability.

But the Italian, the English and the French house also are contributors to this expressive quality in plaster and stucco. Their exteriors have always been associated with its use and the craftsmanship exhibited by those dwellings of European origin has made many an American envious and covetous at the same time.

Used in Early Times

Exterior wall plaster of some sort dates back to the early history of mankind. Examples of plaster have been found among the buildings constructed by the early Egyptians, by the Greeks and later by the Romans. The Romans used stucco on the exterior of the first Pantheon and broken slabs of stucco have been found in the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

While the cement used in those ancient times possessed many of the properties of what we today call Portland cement, it did not have that uniformity and dependability which characterizes the same material manufactured under the guidance of modern scientifically controlled processes. Portland cement stucco, now recognized as a standard material for exterior wall construction, consists of a mixture of Portland cement, sand and a small amount of hydrated lime and water. When this mixture hardens it forms a sheet of concrete. Combined with tile, slate or composition roofs of various harmonizing colors, or even with shingles or shakes, stucco walls form a perfect background for trees, shrubbery and flowers.

For many years stucco finishes were limited to a few standardized types, such as sand floated, stippled and spatter dash. But with the realization of the possibilities of a plastic medium wherein to work, great development in wall construction and finishes followed. The variety of textures and tones that can now be obtained is limited only by the ingenuity and artistry of the architect or the stucco worker. The methods of application vary, from the use of special tools to bare hands, but it is surprising the number of different effects that can be obtained by the manipulation of the ordinary trowel.

Texture Effects

With this trowel, a brush, and possibly a carpet float or a wad of burlap, the artisan puts a rhythm into the wall surface through the swing of the lines and shadows that not only simulates whatever architectural prototype he may be following but adds an expression of feeling to the completed surface. There may be fantastic, irregular weavings—wavy circular effects gained from rotating the trowel, as in the Mexican or Spanish textures; or the finish may be quite smooth, but with slightly pitted surface, as in the California texture. Some walls will have a texture with curved ridges, resembling somewhat the appearance of mortar squeezed from the courses in a brick wall, as in the English cottage style. Others will show the broad, curving sweep of the trowel, with each band of mortar overlapping the edge of each preceding band by perhaps half a trowel length, as often found in the French provinces.

Mott Photo

The Rough Troweled, Irregularly Surfaced Wall of This Spanish Colonial House Is in Thorough Keeping With the Style. When Completed, It Had the Appearance of Mellow Age. The O. J. Barwick Residence, Los Angeles, Calif. Henry F. Withey, Architect.

Mott Photo

This Modern Two-Story EnglishHouse Has Been Given an Unusual Character by the Treatment of the Exterior Stucco, Which Is Slightly Uneven or Wavy and Is Molded or "Bull-Nosed" Around the Window and Door Openings. Home of Mr. M. P. Boggs, Beverly Hills, Calif. Charles H. Dodd, Architect.

Likewise, many different colors and color combinations are obtainable in this material. And shade in any color can be had either by the use of natural colored sand and crushed stone or by the addition of coloring pigment in the finish coat. For interior plastered walls, many beautiful polychrome effects are possible.

A few precautions, however, should be observed for good color work. Every builder should insist that only pure mineral pigments be used in the stucco. Only then can it be certain that colors will not fade or streak. The pigment and cement must be thoroughly mixed before adding sand and water, and too much color pigment must be avoided, limiting the quantity to 10 per cent or less of the weight of the cement. When pure materials are used, this quantity will give deep shades.

Stucco is an exterior, protective plaster coating to keep out weather and to add beauty and finish to the structural form. In all cases, the wall construction must be sufficiently rigid to prevent movement or unequal settling, otherwise the stucco will become loosened from its base and crack. The stucco should not be expected to support the structure.

Construction Details

Masonry, of course, provides the ideal base for the stucco coat, though perfect bonds can be effected between stucco and concrete tile, clay tile, metal lath or wire fabric, provided the workmanship is first class in character. Many frame buildings carry a stucco overcoating and are warm in winter and cool in summer.

But in such structures there is need for a heavy roofing felt over the framework, starting at the bottom and lapping at least two inches as the felt courses proceed toward the roof. On this should be applied a metal reinforcement (open-mesh 24-gauge metal lath or not less than 18-gauge wire netting) which should be furred out at least three-eighths of an inch from the roofing felt. In every instance all joints should be well lapped and tied together, thus creating a continuous reinforcement over the whole plastered surface.

Over this is applied the first plaster coat, the plaster being pressed through the wire mesh up to the roofing felt. Its surface is then scratched and allowed to dry for two weeks or more. Then a second coat of the same mortar is put on to a thickness of at least one-half inch. If the weather is dry and hot, this coat should be wet down for at least three days and then allowed to dry before the finishing coat with color is applied and treated for texture.

For the Bookshelf

A New Garden Club Manual

The opening sentence of "The Garden Club Manual," written by Mrs. Frederick Fisher (Macmillan, New York, $2), gives the keynote of the entire book: "It is pleasant to know that America has reached a period in her breathless history where she may pause and look for beauty." Mrs. Fisher is a pioneer in the garden club movement. She has personally organized more than 200 clubs. The book is the result of her experience and is designed to answer every question on garden club organization and procedure.

There are chapters on Constitutions and Working Methods, Financing, Programs, Flower Shows, and other topics of importance to those interested in the work of this type of club. The chapter on Civic Projects contains suggestions for many unique and valuable activities looking toward town beautifying and community betterment. Junior Garden Clubs are given a chapter which will prove of value to those having charge of groups of children who enjoy the privilege of gardening and studying the wonders of the plant and animal life about them. The leader who says to her group "Let us all sit in the shade of the big tree and tell stories," is mentioned as the type of person best suited to conduct a junior garden club.

The book contains several illustrations and is altogether delightful to read and helpful for organized groups to study.

MY HOBBY

Have you a garden hobby? What is your favorite garden pursuit? May we hear about it? The Editor of this page welcomes letters that share in a few words some special joy experienced in gardening.

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Editor:

What a delightful surprise to find on the Garden Page a space devoted to Garden Hobbies. It is such fun to share with others all the garden joys.

When thinking over your question, "Have you a garden hobby?" I discovered the plants I enjoy most of all in my garden are those of the daisy family. My collection so far includes Bellis Perennis (small double pink daisy), Shasta daisy, Gerbera or Transvaal daisy, Arctotis or African lilac daisy and a yellow marguerite.

The small pink daisy combines well with blue forget-me-nots. The Shasta daisies lend character to all mixed bouquets. The Gerbera are new, and hence interesting to see what colors will develop. The Arctotis are unusual in that they shut up so tightly when the sun goes down. The yellow marguerite is such a generous flower because it blooms almost constantly and any tiny slip will grow splendidly.

In planning my garden I try to create individual pictures, thus forming a pleasing arrangement as a whole. This year I enjoyed a group composed of an oriental poppy, a delphinium and canary yellow snapdragons. A tiny rock garden built at the curve of a walk with a shrubbery and fern background viewed through the garden gate also forms a pleasant vista.

Here's to the success and continuance of the Garden Hobby column. (Miss) M. G. B.

Riley, Kan.

Dear Garden Friends:

May I tell you about "Division Day" in one county of a western state. In this county there lives a woman whose love for flowers has created a love for her county.

Once each year she sets apart a certain day in March as "Division Day." She asks the newspapers to give the project a nice write-up and they gladly do so, thereby doing their bit toward spreading beauty everywhere.

On this day each one interested takes her surplus shrubs, house plants, slips, seeds, bulbs, etc., to some large unusual building and exchanges them free for the things she wants. The giver labels her packages and places them on long tables.

Seeds and plants for vegetable gardens are also exchanged. "All winter long," one woman says, "I know when I bake a squash or pumpkin the seeds are going to someone who wants them."

Flower seeds are saved, multiplier onions are pulled and shrubs are divided for the great day.

Then with our cars piled high with surplus stock — strawberry plants, rhubarb roots, asparagus roots, odds and ends of extra shrubs, flowers, bulbs, etc., also many packages of flower and garden seeds —we start joyously forth on our journey, all intent on the same purpose, that of spreading joy and beauty everywhere.

One woman says, "As I look at my plants I can picture the different people who gave them to me." Meeting people in this way makes them near and dear, where before they were strangers. Children enjoy the day perhaps even more than grown-ups and early cultivate a love for growing things and a desire to help beautify the landscape.

Even school yards have been beautified by plants, shrubs and flowers shared on this day. Nothing else could improve the yards of rented farms as this plan has done.

Homes in country and town alike benefit by the kindly thought of one woman. (Mrs.) E. C. W.

Independence, Missouri

Dear Garden Friends:

As the mother of boys, now men, I would like to tell other mothers of boys what a help a beautiful lawn and flower garden can be in molding and disciplining character.

The two oldest boys being close together as to age shared equally in keeping the lawn and garden beautiful. As a reward, they had many lawn parties at which time they were justly proud of their labor. The oldest boy studied botany in high school and became interested in pruning and cultivating and the yard was his for this work. A beautiful perennial border was started which grew larger each succeeding year.

When these boys went away to college, a brother a number of years younger took their place in the garden and because he wanted to be a football player, he gladly set about the task of mowing the lawn and doing all the work without any help although the grounds were of considerable size. Later he built a lily pool and made a rock garden doing all the work himself to keep "in shape." He not only made a beautiful rock garden and pool but made the football team as well. He then built another pool and connected the two with a rustic bridge which he made out of tree limbs. He bought plants and traded plants and raised them from seed and roots. He had much pleasure in seeing them grow but much more pleasure in cutting the flowers and arranging them in artistic bouquets for his friends. He grew some flowers in quantities and supplied a church with huge bouquets for Sunday services. The more he gave away of roots and blooms, the more he seemed to have.

The time came when we moved to a better house but not a better garden and when disappointment at leaving the results of so much work seemed to show itself, the boy was shown that someone else could enjoy the work already accomplished and he had the opportunity to start anew and build perhaps a better garden using the experience already gained. The new one is now in the making and the days spent home from college are busy ones indeed working out new ideas and planning bigger things among the grass and flowers.

I could say much for the garden from the parent standpoint because it provides interesting work for what otherwise might be idle hands and the education gained as well as many pleasant memories will be with the boys always. Friends have often remarked how queer it seemed to see boys like flowers so well, not knowing that many great and noble men have spent many hours in flower gardens reveling in the beauty and gaining new inspiration for less golden tasks. (Mrs.) C. I.

'Digge Ye Deepe'

AUTUMN in the northern United States is a fine season in which to prepare for next year's flower beds. It is cool, crisp weather, in which active work like spading is welcome. Next April and May it is likely to be hot!

One of the secrets for a successful flower garden is to dig the soil up deeply and put in some fertilizer in the fall. This will decay during the winter and be ready for the plants' use immediately growing weather begins in the spring.

Most gardners do not dig deeply enough in preparing a bed. If you have a certain spot that is reasonably certain to be used for several seasons, the soil should be dug up to a depth of two feet. Put the soil from the top foot in a pile by itself. The soil from the lower half may be spread over the vegetable garden. Then throw back the top foot. Over this spread three or four inches of well decayed manure if you can get it. If not, put in a layer of leaves, weeds and grass clipping, and for each square foot of area, spread one-fourth pound of commercial fertilizer. Then fill in the bed with good loam from some other part of the garden. Round the bed up three or four inches above the level of the surrounding soil, for it will settle during the winter.

Following this method, you will have a bed all prepared for next season. Early in the spring, spread another quarter pound of fertilizer to each square foot of area, and rake it lightly into the soil. If this is done two or three weeks before seeds are planted or plants set out, the moisture in the soil will liberate the goodness so the plants can have it immediately.

In the top layer, the roots are forced to get all their moisture. Naturally, in hot, dry weather the plants have difficulty. But if you dig out the subsoil, and fill in with the good loam, the plants' roots have a chance to go down deeply for food and moisture. This autumn is the time to do it. I think it was Governor Bradford in colonial times who wrote to a friend making a start on a Concord farm, "Digge ye deepe for talle maize."

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

"The Contents of a Home"

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York.

WITH a stream of furnishings from the homes of eighteenth-century Maine flowing southwesterly for 20 years or more, it might seem that little of fine quality could still be left in the State. Many thousands every summer seek there recreation so satisfyingly found in village and countryside, inland or by the shore. Each year more and more of these visitors take away some of the old time things. To them, these are not only desirable objects of early craftsmanship, but are transplanted native bits that go to the distant homes to stand for the play-season's enjoyments of places and of people.

By far the greater quantity of such articles has left the State on the trucks of dealers, with Boston and New York as destinations, finally if not at first. "Antiques from Maine" has long been a good trade phrase, usually sure to attract possible buyers.

Aware of the drain on the supply of the State, and the especial attention that has been given by collectors to the large shore towns, it was a surprise to learn that Altman's had acquired the entire furnishings of a Waldoboro home, built during the years 1811-1816. I understand that the title has remained in the same family since the latter date, the present owner being the great-grandson of the first.

Entertained Governor Brooks

That ancestor carried the substantial name of Col. Isaac G. Reed. He must have been a citizen of prominence, for it is said he was the host of Governor Brooks of Massachusetts in 1816. Then that official was making a tour of the section of his State still known as the Province of Maine, but to become the State of Maine four years later. Colonel Reed's standing is shown, too, by his election as a member of the constitutional convention and by the statement that he drafted the document itself on the handsome serpentine front desk which is included in this collection.

One is likely to feel a degree of regret whenever witnessing the breaking up of a group of home furnishings that have been together for a long time. Such things may have supplied the background and setting for generations of admirable living, which have met all the lights and shades of experience. It is pleasant to know that not everything in this showing is to be permanently moved from Maine. It seems that the historical desk already referred to has been purchased and will return to a home in that State.

First Settled by Germans

Whoever becomes at all acquainted with the town of Waldoboro, soon learns that it is one of the few New England places that was settled by Germans. Led by the general whose name is given to the place, many of that nationality went there about 200 years ago and established themselves both on the shore where there was a harbor and in the adjoining back country. The story of their progress, the fierce opposition of the French and the Indians, later prosperity as peace was achieved, is similar to that of many frontier communities during the 1700's. The conspicuous peculiarity is in the New England story of the German source of the original group, few traces of which remain. In the old cemetery, however, are found such names as these which have little resemblance to the familiar New England types: Eichorn, Hever, Oberlack, Walleazer, Waltzgruber, Schwartz, Schumann.

The furnishings which have called our present attention to this community date from the days of its greatest prosperity, in the quarter century each side of 1800. Then Waldoboro was a busy seaport with shipbuilding, foreign trade, a custom house and a thriving agricultural community surrounding it. Now the deep Muscongus Bay still stretches far to the south below it, while the Medomak River falls sharply between abrupt banks and through the village. From the bluff one looks on the Camden Hills that mark the shores of Penobscot Bay. All these are much as they were when Colonel Reed first saw the town in 1816. But the activities are greatly changed.

Desk of Revolutionary times, on which the draft of Maine's Constitution is said to have been written

Courtesy of R. Altman & Co.

A bedroom of an old home in Waldoboro, Maine, as it appeared until recently, when the entire contents were sold to a single buyer, a large metropolitan store

The exterior of the Col. Isaac G. Reed home, built during the years 1811-16. When Maine was still a province of the State of Massachusetts, Governor Brooks of the Bay State was entertained here

Gone, after long disuse, are nearly all the docks at which merchant ships took or left cargoes, as their trips to far away ports began or ended. The harbor, formerly busy with cargo-bearing craft, now floats few boats not run for their owners' pleasure. Scenes that once saw the year's liveliest activities in the coolest months, are now held by non-residents for summer occupancy only.

The richly gilded carving which dominates this grouping of Spanish and Italian carving is strikingly offset by the red brocade of the chest cover and the old red velvet wall hanging. Touches of blue in the gilding, on the porcelain vases, and in other details give further Latin emphasis, an effect made most forcible by the Italian cassone which forms the base of the decorative pyramid

A Collector's Grouping

By WILLIAM LYMAN JOHNSON

DURING the last 20 years the public, especially in America, has become more appreciative of color in its homes. Therefore, the decorations are almost the opposite extreme from those used during the middle and late Victorian periods, at which time dull tones prevailed for walls, hangings and furniture. A better acquaintance with the interiors of Italian and Spanish homes may have caused the marked change which has occurred in the decorative schemes in many American houses. There have come new standards for color values and their juxtaposition, as well as for the selection and arrangement of paintings, hangings and bric-a-brac.

The illustration shows a part of one wall of a room on which the owner felt obliged to put many art objects, surrounding them with a color scheme which would be complementary to them. The room being but eight and one-half feet in height, it was decided to make it appear higher. To do so the ceiling was covered with sheets of Dutch metal, put on as gold-leaf is laid. After 20 years it is in excellent condition and good for another period of the same length, having been carefully cleaned twice a year with a soft, damp cloth. It has never failed to evoke favorable comment, for, like a golden mirror, it throws back soft lights from the windows by day and reflects the diluted mellow lights in the evening.

The predominating colors of the room are red, blue and gold, the rug which covers the floor being a heavy Turkish carpet of red and blue. The walls stimulate stasis in the warm tone of Caen stone, touched here and there with gold. The intent of the owner was so to arrange the art objects which he had collected that they would be complementary to each other. Each one fits into its special place in the scheme, and the effort has been to make the whole room beautiful, rich, and of interest.

The wall in the illustration has for its base an Italian cassone or bridal chest. The scene on the front is carved in high relief and is the "Sacrifice of Iphigenia." The chest is covered with gold-leaf that has been burnished and enriched in places with blue. Red brocade laid over the top makes a foil for a richly carved and gilded Louis XV cabinet, the heavy brass candlesticks with red and blue decoration and the vases.

From there the eye travels upward to the old Spanish painting with its richly carved and gilded frame hung upon red velvet, and to the Russian sanctuary lamp of silver in repousse design and carving. The pictures on each side of the center panel are of the same type, and there are two mirrors in richly carved wood frames which reflect the light from the candles in the sconce. Higher still the circles made by the plaques relieve the eye from feeling that it has been looking at too many squares and rectangles.

Fine examples of Italian cassoni or marriage coffers are growing scarcer every year. The custom of providing a bride with a receptacle in which to store her household linen is centuries old. From a simple chest standing on legs to keep it off the damp floor, it became one of the most valued pieces of household furniture. Into its creation cabinetmakers, carvers, gilders and painters united their talents to make it beautiful and to become a worthy part of the rich furnishings of a rich room.

Week Long Show Opens Today

Chicago

CHICAGO'S third annual Antiques Exposition opens at the Drake Hotel Oct. 24 and continues through Oct. 30. Midwest antique dealers and interior decorators as well as eastern ones have made a special effort to give their exhibits a homelike touch, getting away from anything suggesting a museum display.

Several rooms are furnished in eighteenth century English styles with suitable accessories. Several others are exclusively early American, while one exhibit will be distinctly Directoire. This grouping into definite periods and styles, displaying the furnishings in their natural settings, constitutes a particular characteristic of this year's show.

Recent importations from England and France will be featured in one exhibit, including the Carewe collection of eighteenth century Georgian pieces in pine, with cabinets and consoles, all in original condition. Another exhibitor will have pine doors from Yorkshire, a 50-piece Spode china dinner service, an elm linen press and a collection of very old Windsor chairs.

From old New England farm houses have come rural type furniture in pine, cherry and maple. In this exhibit will be shown fireplace irons, glass, pewter and kitchen utensils. Rare prints, antique Oriental rugs from a private collection, a stool supposed to have been used by Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill, Staffordshire china, pine paneling from a home in England, Stiegle glass and much pewter and silver will be seen.

Of particular interest in this year's exposition will be the auctioning of valuable antiques for charity, on Thursday, Oct. 29. Among the articles contributed for the auction are a pair of book ends made from the wood in the Edwards home, where Lincoln was married. A Rockwood silver spoon belonging to the Virginia-Tennessee family of Nancy Cox-McCormack, sculptress, and an ancient ikon, a symbol of worship from Russia, given by George Ade are also ready for the auction block.

An old map of the Mississippt River valley, based on data taken on an expedition here in the year 1765 and published in London 10 years later will also be sold. The proceeds of the auction will be divided between three organizations, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the Juvenile Protective Association, and the Infant Welfare Society.

On First Furnishings

London

THE choice of the day is against the lengthy engagement in preparation for a house to be furnished on an ambitious scale and conducted in the grand manner. In its place we find the speedy marriage accompanied by the setting-up of a modern household, equipped on simple lines. This sensible departure on the part of newly-weds brings with it the after-problem of fitting in without wastefulness a collection of more or less humble furnishings, to a later scheme based on larger income and mature desires.

True, the dining-room suite can be relegated to a morning-room; the best bedroom furniture may become the trappings of the spare room. But somehow this is a makeshift business and brings with it but the poor satisfaction of most such ruses. Writ large upon the face of the new rooms is likely to be the word, "Compromise." So why not, when planning first furnishings, bear carefully in mind this ultimate contingency?

To begin with, one should concentrate upon acquiring only the minimum of furnishings, and those of the best our purse can buy. In this way, they will not have the air of poor relations when eventually they are called upon to hold their own with the purchases proper to our new estate. It will be small hardship if we must begin with but a couple of armchairs for our sitting-room for the sake of having these of reliable workmanship. At least their springs will bear inspection when the time arrives, and a fresh cover to fit them for the new position will see the matter through. A quartet of chairs of inferior make and equal first cost might have to be scrapped in their entirety.

Suites of furniture have their dangers in this connection, for a cheap suite is apt to shout its price among more costly surroundings. But there will be wisdom in turning attention to the "standard" types of furniture, which can be bought piece by piece and adapted either for single or double rooms. Thus, a single wardrobe can at a later date be given a similar companion, a double edition suitable for a larger room.

The same policy applies to bookcases in the sitting room. Choose in the first instance sets of shelves of a noncommittal character and of stock pattern, so that additions may be made as occasion arises.

As for floor coverings, begin if possible with a few good rugs rather than with a poor carpeting, staining and polishing the floor boards to receive them. Then there will be no reason to bemoan carpets that refuse to fit or that have grown shabby when removal time shall arrive.

In a word, think ahead. The present cult of comparatively bare rooms is all in your favor. L. G. S.

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Au Quatrieme

A Singularly Fine Chippendale Mahogany Side Chair One of a Pair

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the pair of Chippendale side chairs, of which one is illustrated. Throughout—in every aspect of proportion and design, in the extremely sensitive leaf carving, as well as in the incomparable grace of the interlaced splat—one notes that "effort to refined restraint" characteristic of the finest example of the style. It is a refinement not inconsistent, however, with a sort of delicate opulence. The front legs are fretted in a Gothic motif that echoes the Gothic detail in the back. And the carved leaf tracery of the top rail and the stiles is of consummate elegance. The seats are covered in old crimson damask.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mrs. Eddy as She Was

Mrs. Eddy as I Knew Her: Being some contemporary portraits of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, by Arthur Brisbane, Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D., William R. Curtis, Edwin J. Park, Senator George H. Moses, etc., etc. Edited and Reviewed by Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy. San Francisco: The Paralion Press. $1.

THIS book is brief, direct, clever, worth while, inexpensive. The writer, as an editor, has arranged sufficient information to revive the memory of Mrs. Eddy's notable victory over some traducers in 1907; and he shows how adequately facts established in that period answer the fictions presented in several recent books.

The Mother Church Extension had been completed and dedicated in 1906. Five Directors were the agents who acted in continual association with Mrs. Eddy, feeling her encouragement and inspiration, and receiving her direction while engaged in the task of building. The Christian Scientists were grateful over the accomplishment, and approval in the press was generously given. Then came on the scene a newspaper reporter who from idle gossip and added surmise developed a "revelation" that there was a mystery about the woman who had supervised this work so well done. He declared that Mrs. Eddy was incompetent, that she was ill, that she was impersonated by someone else, etc. This brought a pack of reporters about the fold. To protect their Leader, her friends arranged that when these journalists had their interview with Mrs. Eddy, one of their number, a woman, should present the questions. To these questions Mrs. Eddy replied. It is of interest that this woman later prepared the story of Mrs. Eddy's life, writing it with womanly sympathy and understanding.

Mr. Kennedy arranges the facts, showing how citizens of New Hampshire resented the misrepresentation of a valued fellow-citizen, initiated by the sensational New York daily and attempted to meet this misrepresentation by statements and affidavits; how this newspaper resented correction and developed an unusual invasion of privacy masked by legality, in the form of the Next Friends Suit. To Concord marched a troop of mercenaries, expecting to have Mrs. Eddy deprived of her freedom, taken from the care of her chosen friends, and put under restraint, while her fortune was to fall into the hands of the relatives who were assisting the suit. It is clearly brought out that it was not legal aid that delivered Mrs. Eddy, though she had loyal and efficient help. It was herself, her character, what she was, her faith in good triumphant, her unison with God.

The hired lawyers opened their batteries and days were spent in elocution. Then a master was appointed. This judge, as the records show, was a gentleman. As such he resisted the desire of others to haul into court, for rude questioning, the venerable lady against whom the suit was directed. He graciously arranged to visit Mrs. Eddy in her home. The story of this visit is recorded, and it is interesting reading. Mrs. Eddy's intelligence was her defense. The initiators of the suit who had boasted so greatly had, nevertheless, the precocity to see that they were already whipped, and that to continue the suit would bring greater punishment upon them. There is recorded the address of General Streeter to the court, praying for continuance for the reason that evidence in Mrs. Eddy's favor was yet to be presented and she should have a decision by the court. His plea was sincere but his antagonists had fled the scene; the suit could not go on.

Mrs. Eddy's gentle reply to newspaper detractions still goes on as a benign influence. This reply was The Christian Science Monitor, which she said would not be cruel, unjust, assaulting the innocent, but would work out blessing for all mankind. Future generations will have great love for Mrs. Eddy, who discerned the universality of the blessing to the world that would come from practical Christianity. Speaking of her discovery of the Science of Mind-healing, she said in The Christian Science Journal for June, 1887, "My discovery promises nothing but blessings to every inhabitant of the globe."

Mr. Kennedy deals briefly and adequately with several writers who have won transient prominence by using the psychoanalytic-biographical method in writing about Mrs. Eddy. He shows that what you learn from such writing is the mentality of the author rather than the truth about the subject. Tennyson's hope was that good, somehow, would be the final goal of ill. Many psychoanalysts, however, are determined that somehow bad must be operative in every reputable and honored man, so they invent sordid motives for admired actions and insist that the saint must be somehow in fellowship with the devil. If they could only understand the good man by sympathy with good itself, they would then be able to discern in really great men and women "the simplicity that is in Christ," and be freed from their own duplexity in trying to make evil a continuing reality, when, as a matter of fact, good is the only reality.

Mr. Kennedy's book will bear reading more than once, and has value for reference because, as said before, worth while.

W. P. M.

A Timely Tribute

English Biography in the Eighteenth Century, by Mark Longaker. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $5.

DR. LONGAKER, recently appointed a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, is a young man new in the scholastic world but possessed of considerable promise. "English Biography in the Eighteenth Century" is his most significant contribution thus far, and should establish a reputation for him as a scholar. The material is carefully organized to form a coherent and unified study, and its treatment is methodical and thorough. The extensive bibliography is well chosen, and the preponderance of primary sources is gratifying.

Dr. Longaker's capacity for taking pains gives his work a solid worth and a ring of authority and truth which alone might justify its publication. But dealing as it does with the rise of Lifewriting as a literary genre, the book is additionally valuable because it has appeared at an opportune time. Biography is attaining more popularity each season, with the public, with authors and in the scholastic world. Individuals interested in biography as a literary form, and students of English literature, will find that Dr. Longaker's book is one to which they may refer with profit. Further, though this may almost pass without saying, to anyone contemplating writing a biography, it is of course invaluable.

Development Traced

The development of Life-writing is traced from the time it made its entrance into literature as panegyric and the mirror of virtue, with heroworship its mainspring and ethical instruction its motive. Either this panegyric or brief numerations of biographical facts constituted Lifewriting before the eighteenth century, and both were obviously inadequate. With the advent of the age of reason, Life-writing took out a more substantial aspect, and became a justly popular literary form for those new scholars who preached that the proper study of mankind is man. That the pendulum swung at first to the other extreme from panegyric is not strange. Realism was the order of the day, and the artificiality of panegyric was dismissed for satire and invective; while sensational pamphlet-lives of criminals replaced the mirrors of virtue which had been thrust on an earlier generation.

Fortunately, with the advances of scholarly methods in writing and the attention paid by men of literature to biography, these scandal-laden narratives gave way in turn to a new conception of biography. This had for its purpose at last the full delineation of personality and accurate presentation of facts, combined with literary charm. Dr. Longaker discusses at length the emergence of this modern conception of biography, and emphasizes its chief characteristic: the union of scholarship and literature. "Good biography demands this union," he says, and he judges most of the later eighteenth century biographies with this requirement in thought.

The book up to this point is obviously anticipatory of Johnson and Boswell, and the chapters dealing with the contributions of this famous pair to the field of Life-writing show Dr. Longaker at his best. His marked enthusiasm, his obvious sincerity and earnestness, make these chapters the most readable in the book and cause them to approach that union of literary worth and scholarship which the author himself so admires in others. That his admiration of Dr. Johnson borders on the paneggric may perhaps be condoned—it is a favorable omen in this day for a scholar to choose a substantial model—nor is Dr. Longaker really violating his own thesis by indulging in his praise of Johnson, for it is not unstinted, unreasoning panegyric; it is more an example of the proverbial "tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner."

Models of Biography

Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" and Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson" Dr. Longaker portrays as models of all that good biography should be. In the concluding paragraphs of the chapters on these men, he epitomizes his thesis: "He (Boswell) perfected all of those tendencies that found partial expression in the biographies of the century. His work came as a perfect expression of an age which fostered minuteness and exhaustiveness of detail patience and truth. . . . Those who aim to satisfy their age by making biography a vehicle for revealing the weaknesses and wounds of humanity, and by attempting to convince their readers that the great men of the past and present were, after all, pretty small fry, are . . . far from true biography. . . . After reading scores of the products of the modern school, I am of the earnest conviction that the nearer the approach to Boswell's 'Life,' the nearer the approach to biography that lasts. Despite the changes that have occurred in the literary and biographical mood of England from 1791 to 1930, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' remains as a splendid example of all that is fine in Life-writing."

Wide World

André Maurois and His Family in Their Paris Home. M. Maurois's Latest Biography, "Lyautey," Published in London by Lane and in New York by Appleton, Was Reviewed in These Columns Sept. 19.

Walpole in the Round

Robert Walpole and His Age, by G. R. Stirling Taylor. London: Jonathan Cape. 18s. net.

IT IS remarkable that Sir Robert Walpole, whose part in the molding of English history was of such exceptional significance, should have had to wait until now for an adequate biography. Books, of course, had been written about him, but those of Morley and Robertson, good as they are, are political studies rather than biographies; while Coxe's volumes, though admirable and still useful, date back to the eighteenth century, and since their publication much new material has become available.

There was room, therefore, for Mr. Stirling Taylor, and he has produced a book which will not soon be superseded. It is as lively and trenchant as his "Cromwell" but sounder in criticism and more solidly based. He seeks to reverse a good many accepted judgments, but, even in his strictures on Bolingbroke, who has been exalted to a rank as a political philosopher second only to Burke's or of the elder Pitt, that hero of the romantic imperialist, one is not disconcerted by the suggestion of deliberate, rather impish iconoclasm which detracted from the value of the earlier book. Though one may differ from him on points of detail, it is difficult to question the general justice of his verdicts, not only on the famous men named but on half a score of others only less prominent. One is particularly glad to find him according a due meed of merit to the much misunderstood Chesterfield.

Walpole himself he admires whole-heartedly but not uncritically. He does not claim for him an integrity in the handling of public money, or in the bestowal of places, which would satisfy a standard in his day not yet established. But he brings a conclusive array of evidence to prove that he was quite as honest as most of his contemporaries and much less self-seeking than his political antagonists and many subsequent historians have assumed. Mr. Taylor is at once a realist and a relativist—a realist in that he bases his arguments on the facts and nothing but the facts, a relativist in that in valuing those facts he takes into consideration the valuation current in the age to which they belong.

And it is as a realist and relativist that he presents his hero. His picture is of an English country gentleman, bringing to public affairs the common sense which he displayed in the cultivation of crops and the rearing of cattle, yet endowed with an imagination which made him an acute judge of men; and basing his measures on no abstract theory of politics but on the evident needs of the moment. The problems with which he was confronted were often extraordinarily difficult— and nothing is more admirable in Mr. Taylor's book than his lucidity among the complicated shoals of finance—but if his solutions of them were ad hoc their expedience must nearly always be admitted; while the resolution with which he sought to maintain peace must, at this time of day, win general approval.

Travel by Rocket

The Conquest of Space, by David Lasser. New York: The Penguin Press. $2.

TRANSATLANTIC flight in one hour—auf wiedersehen to Berlin at noon, outstriding the sun, and breakfasting in New York—appears not at all fantastic to the enthusiastic experimenters with rockets and rocket planes. Few, however, will predict when these wonders will come to pass; few except David Lasser. Mr. Lasser, president of the American Interplanetary Society, sees them as facts by 1950. Two decades, and men may shoot themselves from San Francisco to Tokyo in two hours and a half.

One trouble with this rocket business is that few persons know a great deal about it. Dr. H. H. Sheldon, chairman of the physics department of New York University, in his introduction to Mr. Lasser's book, divides people into two classes. There are those who think rockets are simply ridiculous. There are those who believe in their ultimate value but recognize that much experimenting is still needed. Yet even the most conservative recognise that rocket power has advanced considerably since the time when it was used chiefly to celebrate the Fourth of July. Goddard in America; Esnault - Pelterie in France; Valier, Oberth and others in Germany have advanced rocket experiments to a point where they are beginning to control properly the present forms of power. Today they are confident that rockets will extend meteorological observation to altitudes unattainable by balloons or aeroplanes. Tomorrow rockets may roar beyond the control of the earth's gravitational force. Then, perhaps, they may visit the moon and even other planets. But meanwhile, their speeds of miles-a-second will be useful in shrinking the world to the scope of a traveler's green pea.

Mr. Lasser does not always clearly define the point where natural scientific certainty leaves off and enthusiastic conjecture begins. He delineates, however, a number of the difficulties which face the development of rocket transport. Paramount among them is the need for a more effective fuel, although the use of liquid oxygen has proven a notable advance over ordinary explosives.

Another difficulty, for the moment at least, is purely economic. A rocket ship capable of a trip to the moon and back would cost something like $100,000,000. It would weigh 40,000 tons. It would be the size of the Leviathan. And it would be capable of carrying exactly four persons.

First in Familiar Places

Wanderings, by Arthur Symons. London: Dent. 6s. 6d. net.

AMONG those who write about their travels Mr. Arthur Symons has the inestimable advantage of being both poet and scholar. That is to say, he can evoke a scene or an experience and can place it at once in perspective. Further, he can recover that lost sense of being first upon a scene which all travelers sigh for; and can convey an impression of having drunk in it to its depths.

The range of the travels recorded by casual sketch and essay in this volume—the fruit of over thirty years' travel and study—is so well-worn that one could hardly hope that anything new could be said about it. Provincial France and Italy, Constantinople Kent and Cornwall —all the freshness has been written off them; or so one would think. And at first glance one might be inclined to put part of Mr. Arthur Symons's success down to the fact that 30 years ago these places were not spoiled by transition into modern life; and also to the insistence of the romantic nineties that what you saw from a café table in France or Italy was bright and sinister with a significance that did not exist in the corresponding places of England or America. But a dark belief in the adultness of other races is still one of the more touching manifestations of the chronic Anglo-Saxon adolescence; and neither 30 years nor 300 can affect the traveller who is recording not only the contact of place with eye, but of place with the inward dream.

"Blake," writes Mr. Symons, "conceives of man as a traveller, and of good and evil, the passions and virtues and sensations and ideas of man as spiritual countries eternally remaining, through which he passes." And Mr. Symons sees himself in the same dramatic fashion, "wandering as in some drama of whose incommensurable action we are told only in broken hints, we see images that pass before us, that make their gesture, and are gone. . . ."

In Carcassonne

It is for this reason that when Mr. Symons comes, for example, upon Carcassonne, one of the most tourist-trampled cities in Europe, we have the impression not indeed that he has discovered it, nor that he is peevish because discovery is impossible; but the more exciting impression that he has discovered the town for himself, that it is being marked on his own inner map, and that in Carcassonne he heard some further cue to his own drama. The town, standing on those "close-pressed columns of rock springing step by step higher and higher into the air," loses the stage backcloth air it has in the historical or picturesque guides, and becomes the place where a living man has felt the first shiver of strangeness as he entered, where he has slept, eaten, lived some of his hours, and where he has led his living procession of thoughts about the streets.

This is the work of the poet. As a critic and scholar Mr. Symons could not be content with a mere response to a place. A multiplicity of responses is fused into a general sympathy or—more rarely—a revulsion. What he has to say about the Spanish dancers he saw in Paris, the "excessively picturesque" Breton peasant, mistral, or the pastrycook architecture of Switzerland or the quality of the Italian lakes is vivid first impression adjusted to a comprehending perspective. The right is unobtrusively related to his sense of "the incommensurable drama;" and even if his view of it may be at times too sinister—in the fashion of the nineties—for our taste, there must be a background of some kind of belief for the finer pleasures of discrimination to act against. In the chapter on Switzerland there is an excellent example of his dividing-and-conquering, intellectual pleasure. He is asking why the Italian lakes satisfy, whereas the Swiss, except Lugano which is all but Italian, are hardly more than "grandiose pools." He says:

"Even at Lucerne the beauty is contrived on the romantic pattern and has no allurement; the lake of Zurich is like a reservoir. At Lugano, where Italy begins something wholly new has come into the picture; a kind of somber temperament in natural things which has its reserves with one, and is no mirror vacant for any image . . . It has the liberal welcome of Italy; it is not too emphatic, there is just enough reserve in its steep and cloud-covered heights, on which one can see the snow, on the other side of the sunshine . . . Nature in Switzerland is on its guard, asks for admiration, compels it, leaves you no escape from a sense of painfully arrested attention."

Instinctive Discrimination

This discrimination is instinctively at work whether Mr. Symons is dealing with places, persons or books. In Sofia, Auxerre or Avallon he is not only responsive to what history or art may tell him, but he is electrified by the unspoken interest which flies between himself and strangers. He is haunted at night in Arles or Bordeaux by a sense of drama which is not less satisfying to the wanderer in him for being frustrate. His imagination will identify itself with the words of a song, or a cry heard from a window, and will become ignited by them, just as in his critical studies of Baudelaire, Verlaine and Montaigne he feels again an almost theatrical identification. By casting himself for the rôle of wanderer he has made no ignoble peace with frustration.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Pepys Jr. Listens In

Saml. Pepys, Listener, by R. M. Freeman. Foreword by John Drinkwater. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

MR. FREEMAN has dared and accomplished an extremely difficult feat. In a brief foreword, Mr. John Drinkwater declares that the only justification for such a book is that it should be perfect; anything less would be intolerable. And no doubt many readers will agree that this one is perfect in its unique way.

Briefly, it is a diary, such a diary as Pepys might have kept if he had been living in London during the last few years. It is more than an imitation of his idiom and orthography, his idiosyncrasies of style and of character. Mr. Freeman has absorbed those elements which go to make up the charm of the great diarist, absorbed them so completely that he appears to write in the manner of Pepys with as much ease and naturalness as most of us do in our own most colloquial manner.

There is an ingratiating gayety about these day-by-day chronicings of "Saml. Pepys, Junr." which is due partly to the humorous incidents, partly to the style and partly to our perception of the skill with which this appropriation of another man's personality has been accomplished. This more sophisticated pleasure is some recompense for the loss of that naïveté which is the glory of the elder Pepys. For we know that however completely Mr. Freeman has absorbed the character of his master, he is nevertheless aware of the humorous and artistic value of what he writes, and therefore is a conscious artist.

This is not to say that he is poking fun at the great Saml.; he is far too akin to him for such a gross betrayal. The book is, in fact, neither parody nor pastiche, neither flesh nor fowl, but we might venture to call it good red herring. That is to say, it has an identity and a right to exist quite apart from its relationship with the greatest of diaries.

The title has to do with Saml. Junr.'s delight in the radio, which causes him to start a "Listening-in Circle," to which the Jimbles and the Squillingers and the rest of them belong. The book is one to be browsed through, and to make one turn back with keener appreciation to the "great Saml. Pepys."

Sydney in the 1850's

Green Memory, by M. Barnard Eldershaw. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

A LITTLE more than a year ago the two Australian women who write under the name of M. Barnard Eldershaw made their literary début in America with a novel based on the social history of the city of Sydney between 1840 and 1860. That novel, "A House Is Built," received favorable attention both for its delineation of character and for its portrayal of the formative years in the life of New South Wales. A second novel from the same hands deals with the same place and a short portion of the same period, but in a less comprehensive and less socially significant manner.

"Green Memory" is concerned with the experiences of the family of an undersecretary who at the very outset of the story is disgraced for a trifling misuse of power and takes his own life. To his family this is martyrdom rather than shame, and the brilliant, handsome and charming Alfred Haven becomes enthroned in their memory as the pattern of an ideal. With no one is his memory more potent than with his eldest daughter Lucy. The other Havens are of frailer stuff than Lucy. In spite of her stern resolve to fit them for the position their father would have had them hold, they give in one by one. Lucy keeps her own pride inviolate and will not marry the wealthy man she loves until she inherits a fortune.

The book is a story of pride, both ancestral and personal. Just as in "A House Is Built," there is a strong sense of frustration, so in "Green Memory" the Havens do not find exactly what they have sought for, but only a substitute. This time the reader is not quite sure that it had to be that way. Perhaps this is due partly to the fact that Alfred Haven, whose memory is the motive power, is himself little more than a figurehead; still more to the fact that there is a change in the angle at which Lucy and her sister Charlotte are presented. At first Charlotte is made to appear the more admirable; at the end it is Lucy who has our sympathy, in spite of her blunders. There is no lack of interest anywhere in the story, but there is a certain note of artificiality.

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Mrs. Eddy As I Knew Her. Being Some Contemporary Portraits—Edited and Reviewed by HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY. The Paralion Press, 50 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif. $1.00 (Post free to any part of the world) IN MRS. EDDY AS I KNEW HER is assembled for the first time the remarkable collection of pen pictures and impressions of Mrs. Eddy made by various writers who talked with her during the closing years of her life. The book is, however, far from being merely a reprint. Mr. Studdert Kennedy breathes new life into the "old material" and shows how the simple historic fact of these contemporary records can be made the most vital document in meeting the demands of today.

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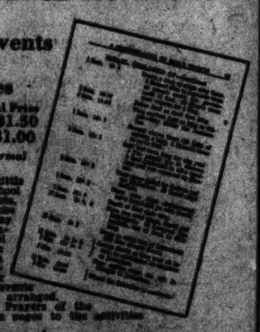

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THE HOME FORUM

Sumatra: From Sibolga to Prapat

THERE are six hundred curves in the first twenty miles after Sibolga on your way to Prapat. These are authentic figures, though I did not check them after the one hundred and thirty-fifth curve. It seemed useless. Suppose, with all my counting, I found only five hundred and ninety-nine. What then? It would have been a wasted morning, and I would have missed some of the magnificent scenery which, now, I was free to observe to my heart's content. Free, that is, when we were not being catapulted from one side of the car to the other. It was rather hard on us after the three hundred and forty-sixth curve; but there was no help for it; we all realized that two hundred and fifty-four were still to come, and, do what we might, we could not avoid a single one.

At first the ocean is glimpsed through the trees, if you look back; but later on the jungle swallows you up—completely surrounding you with green. The air is noisy with unseen activity; hidden streams babble over stony beds, the sun beats down through a maze of boughs where bright birds flutter, but do not sing. It is easy to believe that, somewhere in that maze, live tigers and elephants and leopards. But you do not see any wild life. Only butterflies. Millions upon millions of the fragile yellow creatures, like petals stripped from some blossoming tree, glimmer in great golden patches, lie in golden drifts on the wayside ferns and bushes.

By noon we had climbed to the top of the world. The towering mountains had dropped away, for we had conquered them. Now we were on endless miles of undulating, broken, bare rocky ground, like a sea of stone, restless and billowing, with only here and there a wave of green. Batak land. Land of the Bataks, the fierce and uncompromising natives who, fifty years ago, were cannibals, but today are peaceful and agricultural—when they work at all. They say that back in the hills, where no one ventures, the cannibalistic rites are still carried out by isolated tribes; but perhaps this is mostly hearsay. Looking at the Bataks, you do not find it hard to believe, however. Their expression is somber, brooding, somewhat cross. The men's faces, lined and weather-beaten, look hard and shrewd, when they are not vacuous; and the women, peering forth from their great, rolled headdresses, have a disgruntled appearance.

The Batak houses are interesting; carved and painted, built on stilts, and having an overhanging, outward-flung point in front and back. The door is reached by a ladder. If this sounds much like a Minangkabau house, the fact remains that it is not. The outward-jutting, top-heavy roof peaks give them a belligerent look, somewhat like the people. It is a strange sight to go down a village road, lined on either side with these dark brown, somber, and fantastic houses; it is as if they were all thrusting their chins out and saying: "Don't come too near!"

The Batak highlands are unlike anything else. You think of rolling, desolate English moors, of restless ground thrown into queer shapes by earthquake forces; you think of eerie plays with eerie scenery—something of each combined into a whole that is none of them. Desolate, wild country, untenanted, forgotten, you say to yourself, while your eyes rove mile on mile over gray, distorted rock colored with grass and lichens and the shadows of clouds.

Suddenly you are at Lake Toba; a swift spurt up a hill, and you are there. Forty-eight hundred feet above sea level, looking down across the immense expanse of this inland sea which, itself, lies three thousand feet above the coast. It has an area of eight hundred square miles, which is larger than the whole Province of Utrecht in Holland; its waters are fifteen hundred feet deep, and in its center is the island Samosir, which is twenty-eight miles long and about thirteen miles wide. It is well to get these figures over with, so that you can give yourself up to the enjoyment of that deeply blue expanse, stretching in either direction as far as you can see, lying like a cobalt gem in a setting of carved and deeply indented brown and purple mountains. Samosir seems chiefly woodland, but it has a dense population of Bataks who fish and raise cattle and grow rice. Here, they say, they are still mainly heathens, whereas the Bataks on the mainland have, to a large measure, succumbed to the refining influences set to work around them. Nowadays there is no danger attendant upon visiting the lake; there are even excellent motor roads, making access easy. The roads had to be hewn out of solid rock walls for some distance, and this adds much to the strangeness of the approach and to the lonely feeling you have when, at last, you stand above the great blue waters.

We ate our lunch of sandwiches and fruit in the little lookout perched on the crest of the hill, where the wind made merry with our belongings. A little ragged native boy crouched on the lowest step and gratefully accepted extra bananas and sandwiches which we gave him.

Far away, and on a narrow spit of land extending into the lake, huddled the white buildings with their red roofs, the church spire, and the bungalows of Prapat, making a sudden bit of bright color in the surrounding blues and greens. In the clear atmosphere of early afternoon, it seemed as if we could almost drop down into Prapat. But, in reality, we had to wind down over miles and miles of road hewn through the rocks and then along six miles of main road, skirting the lake shore in flirtatious moments, before we came, gladly enough, to the hotel. So much strangeness and beauty required a quiet time in which to readjust oneself to a world grown suddenly overpoweringly lovely.

Winding down to Prapat we saw another one of the mysterious things abounding in the Batak's past—their monuments. Where did they get these ideas of art, ideas as old as the temples of Chichen Itza in Yucatan, as old as those of the Incas in Peru, as old as the art of early Egypt? Surely not from their scarcely abandoned animism. What religion, what cult did they follow in earlier days, in days lost to us except for these evidences that strike a curiously familiar note of other civilizations? The question tantalizes one; particularly when remembering that it was in Java, Sumatra's next-door neighbor, that relics of the earliest known man, the Pithecanthropus Erectus, were found. There are mysteries here, mysteries which the years have held intact. An archeologist would have an absorbing time in this northern part of Sumatra, filled with mysteries above and below ground, but archeologists seem to be busy elsewhere and have not flocked here in any great number. Perhaps, when they do and everything is cleared up, it will not be nearly so interesting as one's conjectures.

Prapat is idyllic. We discovered that immediately, and voted to stay there for as many days as we could, cutting out our contemplated trip to Brastagi, the other famous resort situated far up in the mountains, surrounded by volcanoes that invite exploratory trips and boasting a hotel which Dutch residents of Sumatra consider the last word in luxury. We could not imagine anything more delightful than Prapat, and at Prapat we stayed. But not until Nanda, our British Indian guide, had wrested rooms for us from the very jaws of the hotel manager, so to speak. There was a misunderstanding; we had written for reservations and the hotel had replied that they could not put us up. The letter had been sent to Batavia and was, even then, probably following us around. However, now that we were here, we were not disposed to move. When Nanda saw us fling off our hats and take our ease in the big-cushioned chairs in the paneled lounge, he knew that it was useless to urge us on. By some process known only to himself, he persuaded the management to assign us temporary rooms, with the promise of better ones to follow if some expected guests did not materialize. And, when we saw the rooms, the verandas bordered by flowers, a hilly ravine beyond them, the fire-opal waters of Lake Toba in front, we hoped, without wishing them any misfortune, that the expected guests would be indefinitely delayed.

It was quiet at Prapat—quiet with the stillness of immensity. The shouts of the bathers, the badinage of the tennis players, the dance music floating from a phonograph in the main rotunda, were mere pin pricks of sound and were swallowed up in the quiet air. Invigorating air; caressing air. The sun shone on Toba; the moon silvered the vast sheet of water, making Samosir a black velvet monster lost in the shadows; the flowers were sweet at Prapat, and the walks were shady. At twilight the sunset lit up the sky with a barbaric glory, always softened, however, by the austere mountains that sloped like hair-submerged giants into the quiet waters of the lake. And in the darkness—a darkness that one could almost reach out and feel—the stars were distant and aloof, not the close and twinkling stars we know, but indescribably beautiful, spangling the black cloak of the heavens.

A. DE L.

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Autumn Fare: From a Painting by Maxwell Armfield

The Pound Field

Nothing else in Cloonagh indicates so clearly the forward march of progress as do the changed conditions in the Pound Field, at the outskirts of the little self-important town. A garage stands there now, and its bulbous-headed automatons stretch out their rubber tubes toward the cars that wait to be refreshed. The low wall over which the Cloonagh children loved to peer, long ago, has been knocked down, and a good deal of the grassy space has been covered with cement. But it is still called the Pound Field, for old names die hard in Cloonagh. Newcomers may feel mystified by the unsuitability of the name; but, if they wish to be understood, they will speak of the Pound Field, not of O'Rourke's Garage. Long ago, during the leisurely times of which old Peter Healy says: "You'd hear a mouse trottin' the road them days," the field belonged to Ann Philomena O'Hegarty. Mrs. Red Ann Michael, she was called—for the O'Hegartys of the town were many; her husband's name was Michael, and her abundant hair was red.

The small field, just beyond the one wide street, harbored strange guests in its day; for the stray animals of the district—and there were many when the roadside grass was at its best—were taken to the Pound Field by the local police, and left there until their owners came to claim them. The compulsory fees for their board were paid reluctantly to Mrs. Red Ann Michael, and it was quite usual to see her stand by the low gray wall and gloat over the number of strays detained there after a fair, or during the visit to some sheltered by-road, of a company of tinkers whose small pathetic donkeys went so far afield in search of food.

"That one is scrupulously hungry-lookin'," Mrs. O'Hegarty would say of a particularly thin donkey. Some of the animals in the Pound Field were uneasy, and they loitered at the locked gate and ate little. Some were old offenders who quite enjoyed another sojourn there, for the grass was sweet and the company good. Brennen's goat could not be kept away, though her home was near by. As soon as the gate was opened, she darted in and spent most of the day greeting old friends and making new ones; until the dusk robbed the roses in the doctor's garden of their lovely colors, and young Marty coaxed the goat homeward to be milked.

In those days Cloonagh's strays had only one real grievance, which recurred at long intervals, when the circus came to town. The Pound Field was the site chosen for the big weather-stained tent, and the circus proprietor paid well. When these bizarre invaders came, the strays that had been "detained" must submit to one of two indignities; they must be tethered, or they must go forth and stray once more. Many of them were only too glad to go, for the piebald horses were not friendly, and the fat cream ponies looked down upon the strays of a country town.

When Mrs. Red Ann Michael sold her field to the garage owners, it had ceased, in all but name, to be the pound; for times have changed in Cloonagh, and there are fewer stray animals now that the penalty for such an offense is so much greater. Children who pass that way like to linger and watch the thirsty cars being refreshed by the gayly colored pumps outside the garage. There are older folk who sigh regretfully for the Pound Field as it was long ago, with its miscellaneous collection of guests.

A London Stage Favorite

In noting the difference between American and English audiences, the thing that most impressed me was the loyalty of the latter to their old stage favorites. George Lederer and I had an illustration of this when we visited a suburban theater to see a new play. The house was crowded and when a decidedly elderly comedian made his first entrance he was greeted with shouts of laughter. The same reception was given to every speech he uttered. Lederer and I were puzzled, as we could not understand a word he said. . . . After we had listened to the uproarous mirth that followed speeches which to us were mere mumblings, Lederer said to his neighbor:

"I beg your pardon—but can you understand what he is saying?"

"Not a word," said the chuckling Englishman; "but he's such a dear old boy."—HARRY B. SMITH, in "First Nights and First Editions."

The Canoe Boy

Idly he paddles—wonder in his eyes,
So near—so near the water, that it seems
As though he floated upon moving skies.
The murmuring of many mountain streams
Each murmur sounds a note, in softly falling,
Joining in harmonies that long before—
To richer keys of immemorial calling—
He heard upon some far, forgotten shore.
Idly he rests, for drifting may awaken
A nearer whisper—better understood,
The vision of a journey to be taken,
A harbinger of long expected good!
So, paddling, drifting, eagerly he goes,
And mists of twilight softly round him close.

DUDLEY SHOW.

Tag ett fast grepp on verkligheten

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

VARJE människa har stundom varit medveten om en högre natur än den åt vilken hon vanligen giver uttryck. MÅnga hava önskat, att de kunde uttrycka mer av denna högre natur, och genom Christian Science kan denna önskan mogna till att gå i uppfyllelse. Denna lära uppenbarar, att den högre naturen, om vilken man stundom är medveten, är människans sanna individualitet, som för evigt existerar i gudomligt Sinne och sålunda förbliver oförkränkt. Den visar den verkliga människans natur, allas sanna självhet, och huru vi skola kunna uttrycka denna sanna självhet. Den uppenbarar, att envar i sin sanna identitet ger uttryck åt sin del av Andens fulla harmoni. I verkligheten skulle det vara omöjligt för något av Guds barn, Hans fullkomliga idéer, att upphöra med att uttrycka sin sanna individualitet, ty därigenom skulle den fullkomliga skapelsens fullständighet bliva störd. Detta är naturligtvis omöjligt, ty Guds fullkomliga universum kan aldrig rubbas.

På sidan 104 i *Miscellaneous Writings* framställer Mrs. Eddy denna fråga: "Hur skola vi nå upp till vårt sanna själv?" Det svar hon giver är: "Genom Kärlek." På samma sida skriver hon: "Vem önskar att vara dödlig, eller vem skulle ej vilja vinna Livets sanna ideal och återförvärva sin egen individualitet? Jag vill älska, om andra hata. Jag vill låta vågskålen tynga ned på det godas, mitt sannas varas, sida. Endast detta giver mig den Guds kraft med vilken villfarelsen kan övervinnas."

Att i vårt dagliga liv giva uttryck åt den gudomliga Principen, Kärlek, är sålunda vägen till att upptäcka och uttrycka vår sanna individualitet. Genom att urskilja, att den gudomliga Principen, Kärlek, också är gudomligt Sinne, Ande, vinna vi en bättre idé om hur vi skola kunna uttrycka Kärlek. Det är tydligt, att i den mån vi människorna andliga egenskaper, sådana som barnhärdighet, förlåtande sinnelag, tålamod, ödmjukhet, osjälviskhet, giva vi uttryck åt den gudomliga Principen, Kärlek. Varje gång vi övervinna bitterhet, modlöshet, otålighet, eller vissa omtanke om andras val, uppnå vi, att "vågskålen tynger ned på det godas sida", höja oss över den felaktiga uppfattningen om individualitet och taga ett fast grepp om verkligheten.

I den mån en lärjunge gör detta, vinner han en förnimmelse av herravälde och får förmåga att tillgodogöra sig andlig lag. Allteftersom han börjar uttrycka sann individualitet, finner han, att han i det dagliga livet kan utföra mera gott. Detta öppnar för honom nya vägar till rätt verksamhet och leder honom stundom till ett arbete, där han kan göra mera gott och på ett högre sätt. Genom demonstrationen av människans andliga individualitet skall den som tror, att det icke finnes något arbete för vilket han verkligen är lämplig, snart nog höja sig över denna felaktiga föreställning och därigenom bliva led till ett arbete för vilket han är lämplig och i vilket han skall finna tillfredsställelse. Genom förståelsen att han i sitt andliga identitet utgör en nödvändig del av den harmoni som tillhör Guds universum—att han i sitt verkliga vara har att giva uttryck åt det som endast han kan uttrycka—kommer den som är utan arbete helt visst att bliva led till en lämplig verksamhet.

Försagdhet, brist på förmåga och brist på förtröstan övervinnas genom urskiljandet av det faktum, att Själ ständigt åt den verkliga människan meddelar en förnimmelse av frihet, förmåga, förtröstan och glädje, även som förståelsen av den underbara uppgift varje idé har att fylla i Sinnets universum. Liksom siffran två är nödvändig för multiplikationstabellen, så är var och en i sin andliga identitet nödvändig för den harmoniska verksamheten i Andens universum. Detta kommer honom icke att förhäva sig, ty kunskapen om att den verkliga människan är återspegling avbåller honom från högmod, och så gör även erkännandet, att vad som är sant angående honom själv också är sant om varje annan människa. Han vinner emellertid en förnimmelse av förtrost

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Credit Where Credit Is Due

When 60 Lines Are Shuffled 20 Times a Second, Then Things Happen

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SCANNING is the term applied to breaking up a picture into small elements in order to transmit them by radio. It is, therefore, an essential part of television. It is well that this should be understood in gauging the progress of pictures to date if a fair estimate is to be made. In fact, most of the fun of watching a new art is lost unless one appreciates the problems connected with this art and can, therefore, appreciate each overcoming of an obstacle.

An example of this was a recent radio showing of television in Boston where an exceptionally excellent picture was shown. The exhibitors courageously went into this exhibit in the face of having to use the wrong kind of current and the fact that the show was combined with household devices which produced so much static that sound radio could not be used.

Man-Made Static Interferes

Now this man-made static should be eliminated on modern machines, but it wasn't and static makes black dots and streaks in a television picture. Also the use of a bad D. C. line, which varied its current when the various vacuum cleaners were turned on, of course varied the motor speed of the television projector and made the picture swing some.

This trouble was explained by the hall lecturer, while the use of such machines in the vicinity of radio reception was obviously going to result in static, which should have been apparent to the veriest tyro in broadcast listening. Yet people were heard to criticize the entire art of television because of these two things which were purely local in character and had nothing to do with the marked progress which the television machine itself showed in its technical design. Men who knew radio and should have known better were among the offenders.

Of course, to offset this there were just as many, if not more, people who, while not technically minded, were progressive enough to appreciate the problem of shooting a picture through the air and receiving it again in good form, and these people were grateful that the art had progressed to a point where they could easily recognize their friends, which they did in practically all instances.

Let us see what television requires. The picture must be divided up into 60 strips. These must then be transmitted end to end, as though pasted in a row, and finally at the receiving end they must be broken up into identical strips and reassembled in perfect order and position. This is an ambitious achievement in itself. Let us add that this operation must be repeated 20 times a second in order to convey a sense of movement, and we get a slight idea of the problems involved.

40,000 Times a Second

It means that the cell picking up the light impulses at the transmitting end must respond 40,000 times a second, or eight times as much and as fast as the loudspeaker which brings us musical tones. It means that at the receiving end a lamp must be used which can turn itself on and off at the same rate of 40,000 times a second. Surely in view of these problems, then, we must admit that television has come a long way when it gives the remarkable likenesses in motion which we can see over the air today.

Speaking of scanning, the dividing of a picture into strips has always been done in a horizontal manner in the United States. That is, the lines travel across the picture. John L. Baird of England scans his pictures in a vertical fashion, that is, with the lines running downward. We have prepared an unusual set of three cuts which show pictures made up in this fashion with horizontal and vertical scanning in the first two and the third a combination of both in which the picture is scanned both ways.

This has been done by the photoengraving method, which can hardly be compared to television, since our picture is still and motion makes a picture much smoother. Also, the scanning lines have a slight overlap in television, eliminating the marked lined effect seen in the cuts. No one has made any criss-cross scanning machines that we know of, but the last picture suggests how such a televised picture might look. There are 60 lines to the inch in these cuts, which means that television will have to go up to three or four times as many scanning lines as now used to get this detail. However, plans are under way for the use of 90 lines, then 120, and the ultimate is expected to be about 240 lines, so that clearer pictures are bound to result. In the meantime the present achievement deserves much praise.

LOOK CLOSELY AND YOU'LL SEE THESE PICTURES ARE DIFFERENT

In Representing Scanning Methods Three Pictures Are Shown, the First Made Up of Horizontal Lines, as Television Pictures Are Scanned in the United States; the Second Made Up of Vertical Lines Following the British Scanning System, and the Third Showing How a Combination of the Two Systems Might Look.

The DISK MAKERS Present

"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem for Orchestra by Jan Sibelius, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Victor recording, single 12-inch record, $2.

IF EVER pure nationalism was written into a piece of music, then this is it. "Finland" is written all over it, yet its genius is such that every national must feel a tugging and pulling at his heartstrings when he hears it.

It has been said of this piece that when Finland was under the rule of Russia the playing of "Finlandia" was forbidden, lest it arouse a great revolutionary spirit. Whether true or not, this tale can easily be believed when one hears this Sibelius writing.

In fact, Jan Sibelius, intensely patriotic Finn, speaks with the voice of a prophet, for the individualism of the Finn, which was suppressed under Russian rule, was finally freed when the turmoil of 1914 to 1918 ended and brought with it the founding of those small neighboring republics, Finland, Latvia and Estonia, saved not only from Tsarism but the heel of Communism as well.

An angry brass introduction paves the way for the beginning of this epic marked by tremendous bass background and minor themes. The sadness of an oppressed nation is there. But with this somber background a challenging note is struck, Finland seeking her place in the sun. Strength, loyalty, the tranquillity of the countryside, the beating of the restless ocean on the Finnish coast, all combine with an ominous rumble, like an approaching thunderstorm muttering guttural threats of unlimited power to sweep aside anything that would stand in its way.

The religious strength of the Finns, its welding with their national spirit, is clearly indicated in the choral theme which, once started, is seldom lost and which combines with the mighty brasses that challenge and the tremendous tympana which threaten in the majestic and sweeping finale which grows with such relentless intensity that one is left breathless and awestruck at the end.

No comment is needed on Mr. Stokowski's interpretation of this brilliant piece, since this description is the result of hearing this record. We recommend it for every record library, even the less classical, since its message is a universal one.

Rhythmic Music

Under this heading we shall tell of the popular dance music of the day as released by the leading disk makers.

The Mystery Song (Ellington-Mills), played by Duke Ellington and His Orchestra. Victor 10-inch recording, 75 cents.

This young man, Duke Ellington, is someone to reckon with. He has something more than the mere ambition to be a dance leader. He writes and seeks to express his people, the Negroes. In doing so he has from somewhere found access to the intricate mazes of pure modern music, and often one fancies a jovial Debussy or Ravel in his themes, and even more, his orchestral arrangements. In fact, if he hadn't felt it necessary to put his feet on the ground by introducing some passages of ordinary dance music, this piece could have stood for a modern interpretive piece. It is a record worth getting for its study of a new school of Negro music, a happy outgrowth of the early so-called "jazz band." "Mood Indigo" fans ought to enjoy this number. The other side has another Negro piece called "Moanin'," less distinctive, but much above the average dance piece.

I Don't Know Why (Turk-Ahlert), played by Wayne King and His Orchestra.

Wayne King can play modern rhythmic music. His arrangements are different, he scores his bass with the right touch for rhythm and yet it never gets to be a monotonous booming. Of course, played on a boomy phonograph that gets bass response through a hollow cabinet instead of true reproduction, he might not sound just this way. His playing is of the genteel type that makes one wonder why popular music should ever be played any other way. This record is played in the same style as Mr. King's tremendously popular "Dream a Little Dream of Me."

On the other side Mr. King plays "Guilty" (Kahn - Akst - Whiting) which is very well done, although it is not quite so melodious as the first number. This record is the best of the Victor lot for dancing purposes this month, with the possible exception of Ellington's "Mystery Song" which would stop one's dancing in order to listen to its interesting patterns.

I Love to Hear a Military Band (Baxter) and "Oh! Mo'nah" (Weems-Washburn), played by Ted Weems and His Orchestra.

Novelty numbers are Ted Weems's forte. Witness "Piccolo Pete," "Harmonica Harry" and "One Man Band." This military band effort is a delightful recording. It sounds as though it had come directly from a Broadway musical show and the military becomes a dancing, syncopated and quite harmless but colorful toe-tripping tune. To a well-marked rhythm and the interposition of bars from well-known band numbers, the theme is played. It suggests bugle notes hopping about in clown suits.

On the other side the Kentucky mountain music comes into its own as modern dance music. You may have tired of hilly billy music on the radio but there is a friendly swing to this combined mountain and modern dance orchestra rendition which starts the feet moving. It is rendered with a real Negro country dance shouter singing the chorus, giving the piece such a legitimate atmosphere that one forgets that it is a current dance record.

Six numbers on three records, played by Bert Lown and His Orchestra. Victor Recordings, 75 cents each.

Bert Lown is popular on the radio. He is popular on Park Avenue. But his popularity will not be enhanced by his recording of the following numbers on three new records: The Hour of Parting, That Little Boy of Mine, You Call It Madness, Sweet Summer Breeze, My Success and Alone in a Corner. If these were particularly bad records we could say so. They just aren't either good or bad. It sounds as though someone had decided these six numbers should be recorded, called Mr. Lown up and asked him to run through them. We expect vapid titles to popular songs but a dull performance of routine playing and orchestration need not be added.

Admitting that five of these numbers are nothing to cheer about musically, the sixth one is an unusually musical number, so good that it must be well played to go over, but when well played it is exceptionally nice. Indeed, we heard it every night for a week from different radio stations recently, played by chain orchestras, and it still sounded as good the last time as the first. Why Mr. Lown had to give it such an ordinary reading is beyond us. May we refer him to Messrs. Ellington, King and Weems for a brief course of study in the right way to make popular records?

VOLNEY D. HURD.

The Listener Speaks

Selection Brings Reward in Radio Reception

SPEECH and writing are becoming great rivals. Translated further, that means the ever-present contest between radio and the press. Last Sunday was a great day for radio. It began on Columbia's transoceanic broadcast from London when a speaker, Sir Harold Hartley, casually remarked that he had noticed on his way to the studio the news of the passing of Thomas Edison. That was news that few American Sunday papers had. That news waited 13 hours in Boston before it was first printed. Radio had a clean "beat" there. At 12:45, just after the London program, Frederic William Wile, Columbia's political commentator, gave the first obituary. Peculiarly, too, most of the journals next day treated the news of Mr. Edison not as "spot" news but rather more editorially, assuming, we thought, that most people had first heard it by radio. The London speaker, oddly, had gone to the studio to comment on the two hundredth anniversary of Henry Cavendish, a noted English physicist, who, the speaker made out, had all the well-known Edison "curiosity into everything."

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President Hoover appealed to the country at 6 o'clock in a program carried nation-wide by both networks. All he asked for was ordinary humanity. Just to see that no family is cold or hungry this winter. No one could misinterpret his message. More and more political executives are finding the microphone a friend indeed. In fact, Massachusetts's Governor Ely has one on his desk and has appointed an official radio adviser. New Hampshire's Governor Winant and Vermont's Governor Wilson are heard regularly. And Boston's Mayor Curley. Rightly used, the radio is an excellent hurdle for public officials to use to get over stubborn legislatures and governing boards by bringing the people's pressure to bear on these representatives.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fifteen years in 15 minutes. Radio, the great time compressor, presented Geraldine Farrar, reigning queen of the Metropolitan Opera 15 years ago, in her second concert, and 15 minutes later presented the newest operatic sensation, Lily Pons.

♪ ♪ ♪

To those who know how carefully the rival networks guard their individual stars in their publicity and public engagements, it must have been with a great deal of amusement, as it was to this listener, to hear Graham McNamee's booming, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience," through the local Columbia chain station. The chains have always been trying to "sell" us the old idea that "only Oompah records sound their best with Oompah needles." We switched over to the local NBC station when Columbia's David Ross announced his portion of the Hoover unemployment program. And he sounded just as he does on the Columbia chain, very capable. But it took a national emergency to bring this transition about.

A. D. H.

Is Radio a Public Utility?

A Nice Legal Question Is Discussed by Federal Radio Commissioner

By MARTIN CODEL

Washington

ARE radio broadcasting stations public utilities, under common carrier obligations, as are railroads, street cars, buses and the like, to serve all who would use their facilities? In other words, since radio wavelengths are used under franchise from the Government, have you and I as citizens a right to speak or sing on the radio for whatever cause or whenever we choose?

Judge Ira E. Robinson, member of the Federal Radio Commission and its former chairman, insists that broadcasting stations are utilities of a sort. If one commercial interest is allowed to broadcast, or if one side of a controversial issue is presented, all interests and all sides must be accorded the same opportunity to use this great natural medium of communication, according to Judge Robinson.

The ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, who is one of the legal lights of radio, restricts his view, however, to mean an equal opportunity up to the limit of radio's facilities. Since there are only a few wavelengths and only 24 hours in the day—and since wavelengths and hours cannot be multiplied as can railroad coaches—such a limitation is, of course, inevitable.

The only limitation placed in the radio act upon the discretion of broadcasters as to whom they shall sell or give time has to do with political broadcasts. The statute requires that if one candidate for political office is accorded the privilege of using the radio, all other candidates for the same office shall be given the same privilege under the same conditions. But the law does not make it compulsory to give any candidate time on the air.

This fine legal question is particularly interesting at this time in view of the decision of the Columbia Broadcasting System not to sell any more time to preachers or religious institutions, but rather to allot fixed periods on Sundays gratis to the three major organized faiths. One of the reasons for this move was obviously to avoid the deluge of applications from organizations and individuals willing to pay for radio time in order to promote their particular causes.

Columbia found that if it sold time to one it could not very well refuse to sell time to others. It was faced with the prospect of unbalancing its programs to such an extent that the promotion of certain causes might occupy so much time that popular interest in its broadcasts might be greatly reduced.

It seems to be generally accepted among the small group of lawyers who are specializing in radio that public utility standards of some sort must one day be established in radio. It remains for the courts, however, to define them. The Federal Radio Commission's position was stated some months ago by its chief counsel, Col. Thad M. Brown, in addressing the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The commission," he said "has not considered radio broadcasting stations as public utilities. Its policy, however, with respect to commercial radiotelegraph stations (which carry messages for toll) has been to regard them as public utilities and to impose upon a licensee the duty to serve all alike and without discrimination. The very nature of the two services necessarily makes for a different policy with respect to them.

"Radio broadcasting stations could not provide enough time to allow every American citizen to use them; therefore, it has not been conducive to public interest that broadcasting stations be considered public utilities in the sense that they must serve all comers equally."

Colonel Brown follows the theory first expounded by Louis G. Caldwell, his predecessor as chief counsel of the commission, in a priority case discussed in the 1928-29 report of the commission. In it the emphasis on public utility standards is said to be placed on the receiving end. Service to the mass of listeners—i. e., a well-rounded program service catering to all tastes—is the prime requisite imposed upon radio station managers.

As Colonel Brown puts it, the millions of radio listeners are interested in what they can hear rather than in the opportunity to be heard. He adds that the ratio between the listening public and those interested in staging broadcast programs is probably 25,000 to one. In Mr. Caldwell's brief, it is also asserted that "the commission doubts that any improvement would be effected by placing the public at the mercy of each individual in turn who desired to communicate his hobby, his theory or his grievance over the microphone, or at the mercy of every advertiser without regard to the standing either of himself or his product."

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF OCT. 26-NOV. 1

MONDAY, OCT. 26

12-12:30—**Address, President Hoover.** From the White House to the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Detroit. NBC—WEAF and WJZ transcontinental.

7-7:15—**Amos 'n' Andy.** Daily. NBC—WJZ to WLW.

7-7:15—**"Bing" Crosby, baritone.** Daily. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—**Linit Orchestra.** Lillian Roth, guest soloist; quartet. CBS to KOIL.

7:15-7:30—**Ohman and Arden, pianists.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

7:30-7:45—**Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.** Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS to KFH.

7:30-7:45—**Phil Cook, Quaker Man.** Monday to Friday. NBC—WJZ to KSL.

7:45-8—**Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.** Daily. CBS to KFH.

7:45-8—**The Goldbergs.** Daily. NBC—WEAF to WENR.

8-8:30—**Soconyland Sketch.** "The Kerosene Circuit." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8-8:30—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ Chain.

8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-8:45—**Kate Smith's Swanee Music.** Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** "Bill Body's Monument." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:15-9:30—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—**General Motors' "Parade of the States."** Dedicated to Arizona. Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; cowboy trio; Erno Rapee's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** Popular orchestra; piano duo. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Rita Gould, guest soloist; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** H. I. Phillips, columnist, master of ceremonies. CBS to KDYL.

10:30-11—**"Real Folks" sketch.** "The Snipe Hunt." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—**"The Street Singer."** Voice and accordion. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:30—**Slumber music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ Chain.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27

7-7:30—**Mid-Week Hymn Sing.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—**Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

7:30-7:45—**Southern Dairies Orchestra.** Tuesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL.

7:30-7:45—**Kaltenborn Edits the News.** Tuesday and Thursday. CBS to KOIL.

7:45-8—**Back of the News in Washington.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—**Armstrong Quakers.** Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—**Abe Lyman's Band.** Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-8:45—**Red Goose Adventures.** "The Red Hand." CBS transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—**Heel Hugger Harmonies.** Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—**Goodyear Orchestra.** Soloists; quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—**Walter Winchell, columnist.** Kate Smith, guest artist. CBS to KOIL.

9-9:15—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Concert orchestra. Armchair quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Household Program.** Soprano and contralto; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10-10:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Old Stager's Memories.** Light opera review, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-10:45—**Clara, Lu and Em.** Daily except Monday. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-11—**"Arabesque" sketch.** CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28

7:15-7:30—**Snoop and Peep.** Comedy detectives. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:45-8—**"Believe It or Not" Ripley.** Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WJZ to WLW.

8-8:15—**College Memories.** Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—**"The Silver Flute."** Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF chain.

8:15-8:30—**Guy Robertson, baritone,** Leonard Joy's orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.

8:30-9—**Mobiloil Concert.** Del Staigers, trumpet soloist; Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Oliver Smith, tenor; Rollikers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—**Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor."** Concert orchestra; guest speaker. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** "The Stock Broker's Clerk." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—**Gold Medal Fast Freight.** Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist CBS to KSCJ.

9:30-10—**Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon.** Comedy and vocal trio. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10:30—**Palmolive Hour.** Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:15—**Miss Patricola, guest soloist.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Rochester Civic Orchestra,** Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. Tchaikovsky, Gluck and Grainger. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-11—**Columbia Concerts Corporation program.** Nevada Van der Veer, contralto; Dino Borgioli, tenor.

10:30-11—**String orchestra.** Ely Culbertson, guest speaker; Countess Olga Albani, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29

7:15-7:30—**Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.** CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—**"The World Today."** "Great Britain's Choice," James G. McDonald. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:45-8—**"Famous Fallacies of Business."** Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8-8:15—**Dixie Spiritual Singers.** Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-9—**Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees.** "Ginger" Rogers, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** "The Deserted Mine." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:30-8:45—**"Famous Football Figures."** Fielding H. "Hurry Up" Yost and William "Bill" Roper, introduced by Grantland Rice. NBC—WJZ chain.

8:30-8:45—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Female trio and orchestra. CBS to KFJF.

9-9:30—**Arco Dramatic Musicale.** "Leoncavallo." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Maxwell Ensemble.** Don Voorhee's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WEAF to WENR.

10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-10:45—**Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor.** Vincent Sorey's Orchestra. CBS to KOH.

10:45-11—**Peters' Parade.** Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30

11-12—**NBC Music Appreciation Hour.** Walter Damrosch lecturing and conducting symphony orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KOA.

6:15-6:30—**Talk, the Maharajah of Burdwan.** An Indian prince gives his impressions of the London Round Table. CBS.

7-7:45—**Major Bowes's Family.** Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA.

7:15-7:30—**Mme. Frances Alda, soprano.** NBC—WJZ to WLW.

8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Vivian Hart, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—**"March of Time."** Dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Clicquot Club.** Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—**Interwoven Pair.** Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Pond's Dance Program.** Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Dennis King, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Soloists; vocal ensemble; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—**Friendly Five Footnotes.** "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Jackie Clarke, tap dancer. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Paint Men.** Jane Froman; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ to KOA.

10-10:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Ferdie Grofe and his orchestra; Jane Froman, "blues" singer; Pratt and Sherman, comedians. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** Dedicated to Southern Society of New York. Mr. Albert C. Ritchie, Irvin S. Cobb, speakers; Mario Cozzi, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-10:45—**Talk by Football Coach "Bob" Zuppke of Illinois.** CBS to KOIL.

10:45-11—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS transcontinental.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31

1:45-4:15—**Notre Dame-Carnegie.** At Pitt Stadium, Pittsburgh, Graham McNamee, announcer. NBC-WEAF chain.

2:30-5:30—**Illinois-Northwestern.** At Evanston, Ill., Ted Husing announcer. CBS transcontinental.

2:30-5:30—**Georgia Tech-Vanderbilt.** At Atlanta, Ga. CBS-Dixie network.

7:15-7:30—**The Political Situation in Washington Tonight.** Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—**Reis and Dunn.** Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—**Sonata Recital.** Violin and piano. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—**National Council on Radio in Education.** Two talks. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—**"Dance with Countess D'Orsay."** Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—**Goodyear Program.** Sousa and his band; Revelers Quartet; dance orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Carborundum Hour.** Concert band, Edward d'Anna, conductor; noise of Niagara Falls. CBS to KMOX.

9-9:30—**Negro dramatic sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** Sketch, "The Clean Up." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Club Valspar.** Aileen Clark, soprano; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

9:30-10—**"Welcoming WGN."** Dedicatory program to Columbia's new Chicago outlet. Howard Barlow's concert orchestra; Morton Downey; Tony Wons; Jacques Renard's Orchestra; male chorus; Toscha Seidel; Mills Brothers; Helen Board; Charles Carlile, Kate Smith; Street Singer. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**"Cuckoo."** Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10-11—**Hank Simmons Show Boat.** "Lord and Lady Dusen-Berry." CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, NOV. 1

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** CBS transcontinental.

3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.** Intermezzi Goldoniani (Italian) (Malipiero); "The Woywode" (Russian) (Tchaikovsky); Salome's Dance (German) (R. Strauss); Fantastic Symphony (French) (Berlioz). CBS transcontinental.

4-4:30—**Melodies de France.** Barrere Little Symphony. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

4:30-5—**Wonder Program.** Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

5-5:30—**Gilbert and Sullivan Gems.** Chorus and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

5:30-6—**General Electric Twilight Program.** Maria Jeritza, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

5:30-6:30—**Blue Coal Revue.** Augmented orchestra; Billie Dauscha; Fred Vettel; mystery sketch. CBS to CPRB.

6:30-6:45—**"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons."** "Winston Churchill." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

7-7:15—**The World's Business.** Talk. Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:15—**Willys-Overland Orchestra.** Male trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—**Jolly Time Revue.** The Jolly Colonel; Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7:30-8—**The Three Bakers.** Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Enna Jettick Melodies.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—**Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:45—**"Music Along the Wires."** Soloist and orchestra. CBS to WGR, Buffalo.

8:15-8:45—**Esther Cad-Kin, soprano.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

8:15-9:15—**Collier's Radio Hour.** Talks, dramatic sketches and music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor.** Also chorus. Directly from studio in Roxy Theater, New York City. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:45—**The American Album of Familiar Music.** Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**"On the Bottom."** Part 2, dramatization of Commander Ellsberg's book. CBS transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—**Thru the Opera Glass.** Opera review by soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—**Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN.

10-10:30—**Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; Symphony Orchestra.** Bach and Saint-Saëns, piano and orchestra; Mendelssohn and Chopin in solo. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—**Best Sellers.** Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—**"Harbor Lights."** Sketch, "Hurricane." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

10:30-11—**The Gauchos.** Argentine group. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—**Land of Wonder and Fear.** "Battles With Crocodiles." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:45-11:15—**Sunday at Seth Parker's.** NBC WEAF transcontinental.

11-11:30—**Continental String Quartet.** CBS transcontinental.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Piano soloist.
5:20 Al Stanley, songs.
5:30 Sam Bittell and his orchestra.
6:00 Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Doris Estey and Billy Payne.
6:30 Piano soloist.
6:36 Announcements; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, songs.
7:45 Bonfiglio Alberini, soloist.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council: addresses, Jane Addams; Dr. Walter Mills.
9:00 NBC, National Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Aileen Clark, soprano; Willard Robison; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Saunders Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
5:30 "Story and Song."
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Interview of Betty Bell, child author.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "Apartment 3-B."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" Sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Male Quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry Go Round": sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire: football scores.
6:00 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
6:15 Variety review.
6:45 "Collegiana": sketch; organ.
7:00 News; weather; temperature.
7:15 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; Brusiloff orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Harrison-Dickinson debate.
9:45 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
10:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
1:00 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:45 The Ambassadors.
6:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, "Wherein Are Chinese and American Alike," Dr. P. C. Chang.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News flashes; weather.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 "Getting the News."
7:45 Hollywood Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 Voices and piano recital.
9:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Raymond Eaton, tenor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Never Too Late to Mend."
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Fisherman's program.
5:45 Evening Musicale.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
7:15 Time Announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 25

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 Kalahalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 NBC, Talk, Mr. Carveth Wells.
1:45 NBC, Old Company's Program: American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Sunday Bright Spot: Jack Pettis and his orchestra; male trio.
2:30 Jewish Choral Society; Mayor Curley, Rabb Levi, speakers.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen: band.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Program: Ruth Lyon, contralto; Charles Sears, tenor; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "Princess Ida"; chorus; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, General Electric Twilight Program: John McCormack, tenor.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; time; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, Red Cross Mattress Concert: Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 News flashes; piano soloist.
10:15 NBC, President Hoover's Unemployment Program: Mr. Walter S. Gifford, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Dr. Butler, speakers.
10:45 NBC, Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano.
11:15 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 Safety Crusaders.
10:30 NBC, Fiddlers Three.
10:45 Church of the Unity.
12:20 p. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
12:45 "So You're Going to Europe."
1:00 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 NBC, "The Vanishing State," Senator King, Utah.
1:45 Unitarian Hour: service.
2:15 NBC, Symphonic Band.
2:30 NBC, Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Earl Burtnett's Californians.
3:00 Religious Life Hour: talk.
3:30 Jewish Philanthropies Program.
4:00 NBC, Melodies de France: Barrere Little Symphony.
4:30 Philco Concert: recorded.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, International Gypsies.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 Success Interview.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; musicale.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:15 NBC, Jolly Time Revue; soloists; dance orchestra.
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers; trio; Ray Perkins; popular orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Norman Vaughn; male quartet; dance orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 Same as WEEI.
10:45 NBC, "Land of Wonder and Fear."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Paramount organ, Harry Polsey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

9:00 a. m.—Dudley Caroliers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m. "The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Dancecapators"; soloists.
2:30 Voice, violin and organ.
3:45 Yankee Quartet.
5:00 Vagabonds Orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Twilight Reveries; soloist; organ.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories"; Edmund Breese.
6:30 City Fuel Pageant: soloist; piano duo; dramatic sketch.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin; concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Romances of the Sea."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "German Hopes and Fears," Prof. Moritz Bonn, from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Viennese gypsy music.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.
4:45 CBS, Address, President Hoover.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue: comedy, music; mystery drama.
6:30 Howard Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, "The Gauchos": Argentine group.
10:15 CBS, Same as WEEI.
10:45 Ed Brandt and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, National Association of Broadcasters Convention, Detroit.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:00 noon—Same as WEEI.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Same as WEEI.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

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EDUCATIONAL

Schools for the Japanese Ainu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sapporo, Japan

WITH the opening of school season in Hokkaido this autumn, another great forward step has been taken in educating the Ainu aborigines of this island to fit them to take their place in the modern world.

For more than a century the Japanese Government has been concerned with the problem of the Ainu settlers in Hokkaido, this last remnant of a great prehistoric race whom many believe to be the forefathers of the Japanese themselves. Like the American Indians, the Ainu have survived to this day but, retaining their primitive customs and tribal isolation, they have failed to take much part in the active life about them.

To remedy this situation the educational bureau in Hokkaido has decided that the time has now come to cease sending Ainu children to exclusive schools and hereafter Ainu and Japanese children are to be educated alike in the government schools of the island. As a start in this direction, three of the largest primary schools heretofore reserved for the Ainu have been closed this year and the pupils of these special institutions are mingling today on an equal basis with their Japanese neighbors.

Turned to Other Uses

The money appropriated for the running expenses of these Ainu schools will be used now for social service work in the tribal villages, while the buildings themselves have been converted into museums where Ainu relics are exhibited and Ainu handicrafts are offered for sale.

Another important step has been taken in promoting the higher education of Ainu children with the incorporation this year of the Batchelor Educational Institute, a privately financed enterprise for the purpose of bringing Ainu boys and girls of exceptional ability to the provincial capital here for advanced training.

The institute has been named in honor of Dr. John Batchelor, the English missionary scholar who has lived in Hokkaido and worked among the Ainu for the past 55 years. It was Dr. Batchelor who recorded the Ainu language in written form, studied the customs and folklore of the people, and used his influence at home and abroad to "give the Ainu boys and girls a chance to make a place for themselves" under present competitive conditions.

Dr. Batchelor's home in Sapporo now adjoins the dormitories of the institute which bears his name. There is room here for 12 students, although funds at present are sufficient for the education of only seven youths. All the money for the institute has been contributed by Japanese who sympathize with the plan to bring boys and girls from the isolation of the Ainu villages to Sapporo, where they may not only obtain advanced education but also mingle with the Japanese and obtain work among them.

To an Occidental, the Ainu and Japanese look much alike, especially nowadays when most of the aborigines wear kimonos and speak Japanese. There has also been much intermarriage between the two peoples and many Ainu families have adopted Japanese babies, so that it is difficult to determine exactly how many of the original settlers of Hokkaido still exist. The census taken in 1908 recorded 20,000 Ainu living in their native villages, but latest figures indicate that there are now not more than 15,000 descendants of the once warlike tribes which overran all of Japan centuries ago.

Friendly With Japanese

Relations between the Ainu and Japanese today are entirely friendly. None of the friction which sometimes mars conditions in Formosa or Korea appears to exist in the cold Hokkaido and attached to every Ainu village one finds Japanese teachers and scholars who are devoted to the amiable folk whose conditions they are seeking to improve. Near Obihiro, for instance, where in the far interior of Hokkaido the special Ainu primary school was abolished this year, Mr. Iwao Yoshida has acted as the school principal for 22 years. Although eligible for retirement now and able to return to his homeland in the south, Mr. Yoshida has decided to remain at Obihiro doing voluntary education work among the Ainu of his district.

Mr. Yoshida's practical experience in teaching confirms the special tests given to Ainu children in Sapporo, showing that the Ainu are in no way deficient in intelligence. The children's studies not only compare favorably with those of Japanese children of the same age, but many Ainu graduates have distinguished themselves in work undertaken in their adult years.

The Hokkaido provincial government has provided individual farms for each Ainu family to recompense them for the wide plains in which the men formerly hunted game. But as the people are not naturally agriculturally inclined, the Ainu are admittedly poor farmers, growing barely enough crops for their own needs. For this reason many Ainu boys are now being encouraged to take special advanced agricultural courses so they may assist in bringing the standard of farming in their villages to a higher level.

A convention of 50 delegates from Ainu tribes all over Hokkaido met in Sapporo last summer, coming here to attend the Colonial exhibition which was staged in the capital. These village chieftains assembled to discuss their mutual problems and to study advances in agricultural methods which they might apply in their own districts.

Interpreters Among Own People

Like the people whom they represented, it was found that the delgates more than 60 years of age spoke no Japanese, while those less than 40 no longer could understand the tongue of their forefathers. It remained for the men of middle age, speaking half Ainu and half Japanese, to act as interpreters among their own people.

Addressing this mixed assembly, first in one language and then in the other, Dr. Batchelor urged that the Ainu organize "Bee Societies," not necessarily to go in for apiculture, but rather to "emulate the habits of the bee and so by industry and organization create honey" for themselves.

The eagerness with which the Ainu today are seeking to improve their conditions gives every promise, Dr. Batchelor declared, that although the race is fast disappearing, largely through intermarriage with the Japanese, the Ainu strain that is being carried on is one well worthy of preservation.

Graduating Class of One of the Special Ainu Schools Which Has Been Abolished This Year, So That the Ainu Children Will No Longer Be Segregated From Their Japanese Neighbors. The Japanese Teachers of This School Are Shown Center Front, With the Three Ainu Village Elders Irectly Behind Them. All of the Pupils, Though Dressed in Japanese Costume, Are Ainu.

A Group of Ainu Men and Women in Native Costume Standing Before Thatched House Characteristic of the Primitive Architecture of Hokkaido.

Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clarksburg, W. Va.

SET high in the West Virginia hills, on a tract of 490 acres, with a background of inspiring history, the Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp, near Weston, has just rounded out its tenth year of service to the youth and adults of that State.

From 1830 to 1842 the present site of the 4-H camp was the boyhood home of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. Leaders at the camp stress this historic connection, in that the development of the camp site since 1921 from a few workshops built by 4-H boys to the stage of an educational plant in which the State and private sponsors have now invested $500,000, symbolizes the rise of a barefoot country boy to a general in a national crisis.

Jackson's Mill is an extension of the campus of West Virginia University, a sort of junior school for the farm boys and girls of the State and for their elders—the farm men and women. In the summer just past 40,000 persons visited the camp. Many courses of study and recreation lasting from one to two weeks were held with a particular appeal to the group present. The ideals of the educational plant at Jackson's Mill are expressed by Director William H. Kendricks in these words:

"Since its beginning, Jackson's Mill, the pioneer 4-H camp in the United States, has set the pace for youth training, ever seeking to enlarge the opportunities it offers. Enlargement of life comes by teaching boys and girls the 4-H standards of living and inspiring them to lift themselves toward these standards; to discover and train for leadership; to teach standards of excellency in agriculture and home economics, and to bring about a closer relationship between youth and world progress."

A score of West Virginia counties have erected substantial stone or log cottages on the old mill tract and in these the campers are housed. The State has constructed an assembly hall to caré for 500 and a modern dining hall built in reproduction of Mt. Vernon can comfortably seat and feed a like number. There are a large swimming pool, where safety courses are given, and a series of workshops, where classes in handicraft, baking, sewing and other arts are provided. The most recent activity is formation of the Aviation Institute, where flying instruction is given by accredited pilots.

Extension staff members from the state university aided by leaders who have pursued designated 4-H courses instruct the young rural folk, and provide the programs for sessions when the farm men and women, livestock associations, wool growers, orchardists and other groups are convened at the mill.

While summer brings the height of camp activities provision has been made to utilize the Jackson's Mill plant throughout the winter and opportunity is given to rural boys, who for some reason have left school, to enroll in a course termed "Life Planning and the Technique of Achievement."

Of this winter camp Director Kendricks says: "The boys learn how to establish the right ideals and how to put them into practice. They rebuild their attitudes, they find out how to make or break a habit, and how to drive themselves into developing some skill with their hands."

This camp devotes itself to the making of furniture from walnut wood cut near by, to designing leather goods and to keeping in repair the many structures on the camp site. For this the group enrolled in winter receives board and instruction and also some actual pay.

Sponsored by an act of the state Legislature and holding a united support from rural and city people throughout the State, Jackson's Mill is no longer an experiment in education. It is founded on an ideal. Each day closes with vespers, and the text of the 4-H boy and girl is from Luke 2: 52, "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

In the past ten years thousands of boys and girls and men and women from the farms of the State have, as the national 4-H slogan says, found ways to "Make the Best Better" and to be able "to think the right thought at the right time" through contacts made at Jackson's Mill.

For a Business Career

Dear Dean:

I am a high school boy interested in business. I would like to get with some big corporation. I cannot see the value of studying history, French, geometry, physics, and other subjects required for graduation. Do you think it would pay me to quit high school and go to business college. Sincerely, Bill.

Dear Bill:

If you can remain in high school and graduate you will find that most employers will be more interested in securing your services than if you do not. Many employers today specify when applying to the employment or placement department of business colleges that they want business college graduates who have first completed a four-year high school course.

All of the subjects you have mentioned do have practical as well as cultural value. It is a mistake to read and study only that for which one can see immediate use. To do this would exclude all poetry, the drama, the short story, all foreign languages, mathematics, and much that we learn in the sciences. It requires intelligence and knowledge and an expanding mental outlook to mingle with men and understand their interests and their work.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology, emphasizes this wider vision when he says in Scribner's for February, 1930: "My own position stated in one sentence is that all progress comes from knowledge, and I am enthusiastically for everything that increases knowledge, whatever be the field, sociology or physics, and for acting upon that knowledge when found."

Without the foundation of a high school course, you are barred from entering law, the engineering professions and a host of possible careers in which you may later become interested, including many positions in the world of business. Some corporations, like the National City Bank, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Standard Oil Company, require a college degree and major training in economics and business administration before hiring young men for certain positions.

If you want to become a bookkeeper, a stenographer or a filing clerk in an office, a business college training will be necessary. By attention to work, home study, energy and honesty you may advance to an executive position in time. Other things being equal, the man with a broader outlook and a higher training than either high school or business college can give will advance more rapidly to positions of greater responsibility and higher pay.

There would not be great schools like the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Wharton School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Tuck School of Dartmouth, New York University School of Commerce, and others of like type, if the value of higher college and university training were not recognized by big business.

You should not let your ambition be greater than your willingness to pay the price. Business is complex. It includes banking, transportation, manufacturing, merchandising, buying, selling, accounting and many other special occupations. To serve well, a broad view of the entire field, and specialized training for definite work, is essential. Business offers opportunity for a wide variety of talent and distributes its rewards accordingly. You must decide for yourself the kind of work that will lead to satisfactory employment with opportunity for advancement.

Above all, Bill, don't make the mistake of leaving school earlier than you are compelled to. It is easy for boys to drift from job to job, learn little and waste the precious years from 16 to 21. The boy who is attending any good school and doing his work is better off than the boy who is at work.

The choice of a vocation is only one step. Preparation is the other. What you can earn now is not so important as what you will be able to earn five, ten, and twenty years from now.

If I have not answered your question I hope you will write me.

Faithfully yours,

H. E. Stone,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

A Rural Project for the P. T. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colo.

THE county council of the Parent-Teacher Association of Larimer County, Colorado, decided that it could do effective work in helping the rural schools, as each town school had its own branch to give needed assistance. The members therefore decided to make this their project for one year. To this end they called into consultation the county superintendent, and finally decided to specialize along lines of music and reading.

A music program was being inaugurated in the schools in rural districts at the time. Music supervisors were being employed by the more progressive rural districts. These supervisors outlined the work for the teachers, developed the week's work in the class period, and the following week heard the music lessons thus prepared, and outlined and developed the lesson for the next music period, in each school.

While eager to do so, many of the remote schools were unable to take part in this music program. This was owing to their remoteness from the population centers, as well as to their low district valuations with their resultant inadequate school funds.

Using Victrolas

For these schools the county council bought a portable victrola and two dozen excellent records. Individual P. T. A. members later added several dozen records to this number.

On her trips of inspection the county superintendent took the victrola from one school to another, allowing each one to keep it approximately six weeks. This plan proved so satisfactory that an interested educator donated still another victrola with five dozen records for the same purpose.

These instruments were of great assistance in teaching rote songs and music appreciation. They were also of great value in presenting programs, and as is always true concerning music, they made discipline much simpler during morning exercises. They seemed to put both teacher and pupils into a happier attitude for the day's work.

Teachers and pupils were enthusiastic in praise of the P. T. A. program. The children frequently brought records from home for special occasions. Several teachers presented programs to help pay for new victrolas, the district board paying an equal portion. Three school boards, finding that the music was a real asset in the conduct of the school, bought new victrolas for their schools, thus releasing the "county phonographs" for use in less favored districts.

Reading to Go With It

The same organization gave excellent help in supplying supplementary reading in the rural schools. The council called for donations of reading texts among the mothers in the town schools. There seems always to be an accumulation of these books in such homes. Books that have been changed, outgrown, brought in from other counties, etc., are to be found among the possessions of most families. The association bought a bookcase which was placed in the office of the superintendent. This was filled with supplementary reading material among which were many duplications. The rural teachers were thus enabled to get a sufficient number of copies of each text to supply an entire class. These were returned to the office when read, and others taken out.

This plan not only gave supplementary reading to the schools which could not otherwise afford it, but it brought to the attention of many boards the need for such materials in their schools, and in several instances, districts which had previously refused to buy any textbooks whatever for the use of the children, put in full sets of supplementary readers.

Later in the year certain sums of money were distributed from state funds to various districts for library purposes. The boards of these districts allowed the superintendent to make out the book lists and in this way, other schools not having supplementary reading sets were supplied with them.

So much for a good P. T. A. example!

A. C. F.

Placing of Correlatives

Cannes, France

Dear Editors:

It is very rarely that one finds the position of "both . . . and," "not only . . . but," "either . . . or" and "neither . . . nor" invariably correct in a passage of prose, of whatever nature it be. I was much interested to read your short article on this matter on the Educational Page.

It is curious that this should be the constant stumblingblock of those who write otherwise correctly, as it seems clear that it is purely a matter of simple logic, and the plain rule by which I have always gone is as follows: If, "both" and "and " (or "not only" and "but," as the case may be), and all the words between being lifted out, the remainder of the sentence, as it stands makes proper sense, then the words "both" and "and" (or "not only" and "but") were in the right position.

For instance, the sentence, "She traveled not only in America but in Europe" is correct, because on taking out "not only in America but" we get "She traveled in Europe." "She not only traveled in America but Europe" is incorrect, because on taking out "not only traveled in America but" we get "She Europe," which is not sense.

This is a logical rule which holds good in any sentence containing these correlatives, and with all due respect I would suggest that, for very young people at least, it is perhaps a simpler method of solving the difficulty than one in which the principal technical term is "parallel functions."

S. A. C.

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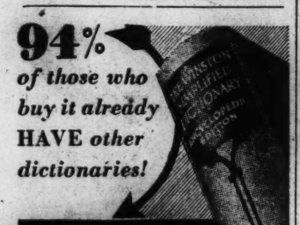
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GOOD, STEADY TONE IN DULL STOCK MARKET

Trading Is Quiet in Short Session—Commodities Retain Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Security markets ended the week quietly but with a tinge of bullishness today.

The New York market was extremely dull until the last half hour. Speculative interest was kept alive by the bidding up of a few of the merchandising and specialty issues. Most of the net gains were fractional, but a few shares were pushed up 1 to 4 points. The turnover was about 800,000 shares.

The market was helped by the estimate of next week's steel operations in the Youngstown area, placing planned output at 30 per cent of capacity, compared with 23 per cent this week. This was believed to reflect stirrings in the automobile industry, in preparation for production of 1932 models.

The foreign issues featured the bond market, rising moderately, possibly in expectation of a constructive international program eventually developing out of the conversations between Premier Laval and President Hoover.

Commodities maintained their recent gains well, in spite of week-end profit-taking. The cotton market closed barely steady, with recessions of 10 to 25 cents a bale.

Foreign exchanges generally were steady to firm. The pound sterling was unchanged at $3.91½. The French franc was a shade higher. Shanghai eased, in sympathy with a slight sag in bar silver, which lost ¼ of a cent an ounce. The Argentine peso was a soft spot, recording a new low for the year.

Tinplate Strong

McKeesport Tinplate was a strong feature in shares, rising more than 4 points. U. S. Industrial Alcohol, which rose sharply under bullish stimulation yesterday, fell back more than 1½ points on profit-taking.

Such shares as Sears Roebuck, Macy and Woolworth rose a point or two, presumably reflecting reports of further gains in retail trade. Some of the textile issues were also higher, notably American Woolen preferred, Phillips Jones and Industrial Rayon. The apparel business has been one of the bright spots in industry for several weeks.

Among issues rising a point or so were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, Santa Fe, American Water Works, Allied Chemical, and Columbian Carbon. Wrigley and International Salt were specialties up about 2.

An estimate that Radio Corporation of America about covered preferred dividends in the first nine months of the year, contrasted with a deficit of some $3,000,000 in the like period of last year, was reflected in a 3-point rise in Radio preferred B.

Chrysler rose ⅝ of a point in response to its earnings statement for the third quarter, showing 34 cents a share earned, contrasted with a deficit in the like quarter of 1930. General Motors was about unchanged, as its earnings of 25 cents a share reported for the third quarter contrasted with 53 cents a year previously, was about as expected.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

Bonds experienced the quiet trading typical of a short session today, although the price trend was higher, if irregularly so.

Foreign loans were almost all higher. The gains among them were principally fractional, and trading was concentrated in the better known issues. Belgian 7s of 1956, German 5½s and 7s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Italian 7s of 1951 jumped from fractions to about 1 point on a sizable turnover.

Uruguayan 6s of 1960 were 3 points higher at 35 at one time but sales of them were few. Moderate strength developed in Austrian 5s of 1957, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, and French 7s and 7½s.

United States Government loans were unusually quiet. The majority of these issues were unchanged.

Domestic corporate bonds were irregular on moderate sales, but a rising tendency prevailed among them. Atchison General 4s continued active and turned steady. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Erie 5s of 1975, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978 and Southern Railway 4s of 1956 gained fractions on active trading. Illinois Central 4½s of 1966 and New York Central 5s of 2013 dropped about 1 point on a few sales.

Public utility obligations were about as active as the rails, but most of them showed no change from yesterday's final prices. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965 were two of the most active of the group and held steady.

Industrial and stock-privilege bonds were less active than the others. Such issues as were traded were higher as a rule, however. Chile Copper 5s jumped about 1½ points. Fractional gains were scored by Shell Union Oil 5s, United States Rubber 5s and Western Electric 5s.

Alleghany 5s were about 1 point higher among the issues with conversion privileges. Atchison general 4½s, International Telephone 4½s and Lautaro Nitrate 6s gained fractions.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 24	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.73⅛	$.67	$1.01⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.55⅝	.53⅝	.99⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.35½	.34¼	.47½
Flour	4.50	4.30	4.90
Beef, family	13.25	14.00	19.00
Pork	21.50	20.50	32.50
Lard	.0865	.0810	.1185
Cotton, mid up	.0690	.0625	.11
Zinc	.0330	.0335	.04
Iron	16.26	16.26	18.76
Steel bil pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.0510
Tin	.2275	.23	.2712
Rubber	.0487½	.05	.0862
Sugar	.0460	.0460	.0475
Lead	.0375	.04	.0510
Print cloth	.0275	.0375	.0550

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

Sherwin-Williams Co. omitted the usual extra dividend of 12½ cents on the common. It declared the regular quarterly $1 on the common, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 31, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 14.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Oct. 23
33½	7	1	Adams Express	400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
33½	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	300	29	29	29	28½
33½	10	1	Addressograph	400	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	..
109⅝	52	3	Air Reduction	300	69	68	68½	68
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	600	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
2⅝	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	500	4	4	4	4
59⅞	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	9½	9½	9½	8⅞
182¾	68	6	Allied Chem	4700	90⅛	88	90	88⅝
29¾	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	8	8	8⅛
62⅝	18	3	Am Bank Note	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
129¾	71⅝	5	Am Can	4100	87⅜	86⅝	86⅝	87
38⅝	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
48⅞	31¼	3	Am Chicle	800	36⅛	35	36⅛	35
14⅛	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	8⅞	8	8⅞	8
33⅛	9	..	Am European	400	13¼	13	13¼	13
51⅝	10⅝	..	Am & For Pow	4100	18	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
26	6	..	Am International	800	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
23¾	5	3	Am Metal	3100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
29⅞	2⅛	..	Am Nat Gas pf	190	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
64⅞	14⅛	5	Am Pwr&Lt	800	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
102	65⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	66	65⅛	66	66
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	2600	9⅝	9	9	9
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	500	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅜
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	300	37⅛	37	37⅛	37
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt&Ref	400	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
133⅞	98⅛	7	Am Smelt&R pf	100	100	100	100	100
4⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvent&C	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
48¼	36	2½¶	Am Stores	300	37¾	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	94	94	94	94
201⅞	121⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	7400	142¼	140⅜	142	141
80⅜	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	200	34	33	34	32½
11⅞	3⅝	..	Am Woolen	200	6	5⅝	6	5⅛
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	9300	27⅞	26¼	27⅝	26
8¾	2⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	4
43¼	12⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	18	18	18	..
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	4500	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	50	95	95	95	..
2⅞	⅛	..	Armour2Ill A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅞
9	3½	..	Arnold Constable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
29¾	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
203⅞	97½	10	Atchison T &SF	1000	113⅞	112	113¾	112⅝
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	200	13	12⅝	13	12⅞
295½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	7900	135	131¼	133	131
2½	¾	..	Auto Sales	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼	1¾	Baldwin Loco	200	9⅞	9	9	9⅛
109½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	40	48½	47	48½	45⅝
87⅞	28	5	Balt & Ohio	700	37⅝	37	37⅝	37⅛
107	100	6½	Bamberger pf	50	101	101	101	..
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	2300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	1600	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18
46¼	24⅝	2	Best & Co	200	32½	32½	32½	32
70⅝	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2600	28	26⅞	26⅞	27¾
20⅝	16½	..	Bloomingdale	40	17	15	17	16
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	500	26¾	25¾	26½	26
76½	37	3¶	Borden	1300	48½	47⅝	48⅝	48
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1500	13⅞	13¼	13½	13⅝
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	3200	11⅛	10⅝	11	10⅝
69⅝	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	800	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	43
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9½	2⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
50	21	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	22	22	22	22
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	800	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
15¾	4⅜	.80	Bulova Wach	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1800	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
20⅝	4⅞	..	Butterick	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	1900	21⅝	20⅛	21	21
			—C—					
53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
45	14	3	Canada Dry	500	20½	20	20	20
45⅝	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	700	15	14⅞	15	15
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	700	8	8	8	..
131¼	33¼	..	Case Thresh	11000	54⅝	52¼	53⅞	52⅝
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	400	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	7	7	7	7⅛
30⅞	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	17½	17	17½	17
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	2100	24⅝	24	24⅝	24½
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	32½	31⅞	32¼	32
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15¾	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	300	16⅛	16	16¼	15½
116	38	7	Chi & N'west pf	100	40	40	40	40
15⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	..
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	12	12	12	12
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	26	25⅝	25½	25
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	400	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅛
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	18900	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅜
37⅞	26⅞	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	29	29	29	28⅞
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	1700	117	115¾	116	116⅝
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
104⅛	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	95	95	95	95
17½	7⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	2600	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	22⅝
111⅝	33	4	Columbia Carb	800	51⅞	50	51⅞	49½
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	800	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1100	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19½
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	3600	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅝
12	4½	.40	Comwlth & So	2900	6	5¾	6	5⅞
100⅞	68	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
15	3¾	2	Consol Film I pf	900	15	14¾	14¾	14½
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	4800	75⅞	75	75¼	75¼
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	100	98	98	98	96
15⅝	8½	1	Consol Laundries	200	11	11	11	11
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
30	5¼	..	Cont Bakinf A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
3⅝	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1	⅞	1	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	46	46	46	46⅛
62¾	31⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	40⅜	40¼	40⅛	40½
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
12	1⅛	..	Cont Shares	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	1800	47⅜	46½	46½	47
18	3¾	..	Coty	300	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅝
34¾	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	26	26	26	..
44	20	6	Cuba Ry pf	40	27½	26	26	27
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¼
35	15	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	18	18	18	..
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	100	40½	40½	40½	..
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	2⅛	2	2	2
			—D—					
23	4	..	Davison Chem	600	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	200	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	300	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
13⅛	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	600	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9
27	21	3½	Dreser A	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1100	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¼
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
107	53¾	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	4900	60⅞	59⅜	60	59⅞
124¾	108½	6	Du Pont deb	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	107⅞
105	95	8	Duplan Silk pf	70	95	95	95	..
			—E—					
185¾	93	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1500	114¼	112½	112¾	113½
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	700	9¾	9½	9¾	..
74⅝	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	30⅜	29	30⅝	29⅝
9⅞	2½	..	Elec & Mus Jud	2500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	6300	25¼	24¼	25	24½
108⅛	66⅛	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	81	80	81	76⅞
89¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	66	66	66	65½
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	500	36¼	36	36¼	35¾
45⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
39⅝	10⅝	..	Erie RR	500	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅞
25	12	1	Exchange Buffet	20	13	13	13	..
			—F—					
29⅝	5	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7½	7½	7½	7
27⅛	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
80	20	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	35	35	35	..
30	8½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	30	30	30	29⅞
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	900	16⅝	16	16	16
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21	21	21	20¼
17½	3⅛	..	Foundation	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
38⅝	5	2½	Fox Film A	1400	9	8	8⅞	8
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	400	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22
			—G—					
88	54	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	59	59	59	..
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	46⅛	46	46⅛	46
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	1100	16⅞	16⅛	16½	16⅝
54¾	24⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	3700	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	32
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11⅞
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	100	37⅝	37	37⅝	37⅛
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	3	3	3	3
76¾	23	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
50	32	3	Gen Mills	400	34⅝	34	34⅝	34½
100¼	94	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94	94
48	22⅛	3	Gen Motors	4100	27¼	26⅛	27	27
103⅝	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90	90	90	90⅛
23	4⅞	..	Gen PubService	100	7	6½	7	..
84⅛	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
74⅛	17	..	Gen Rtly pf ww	200	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	..
65	15	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	70	22	22	22	..
15⅛	1⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
38⅜	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
16⅛	4½	..	Glidden	100	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	59	59	59	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2400	8	6⅞	8	6⅝
42½	18	2½	Gold Dust	100	23⅝	22	22	23⅛
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
52¾	6	3	Goodyear	400	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛
22⅝	5¾	1	Granby	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25½	3½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
29¾	4¾	2	Granite City Stl	100	16	16	16	..
69¾	20	4	Great Nor pf	100	27	27	27	26⅞
23⅛	12	2	Great Nor Ore	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
11⅞	5¾	..	Great West Sug	1100	8	7½	7½	7⅝
6¾	1⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—H—					
30½	24Q	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	25	25	25	..
30	26¼	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	27	26¾	27	27¼
9¾	2⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
19⅞	11	1.20	Hall Printing	200	12	12	12	12
42	12	2	Hawaiian Pine	10	12½	12½	12½	12½
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	200	2	1⅞	2	..
18	9⅞	.50	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	10
19⅛	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
37	17	2½¶	Holland Furnace	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
9¾	3	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	..
68⅛	19	..	Houston Oil	1100	31	30⅝	31	31
14⅛	4	..	Houston Oil new	1100	6¼	6	6¼	6
65	52¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	56½	56½	56½	..
29⅛	12¼	2	Howe Sound	400	16	15⅞	16	14½
44⅛	27	3½	Hudson & Man	100	33	32⅞	33	32¾
36	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
13⅛	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
			—I—					
89	23¼	4	Ill Central	400	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	1100	36⅛	32¼	36⅛	33
181⅛	45	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	60⅛	59	59	66⅛
71	26¾	2½	Inland Steel	200	31⅞	30⅛	31⅞	30
12¾	7	..	Insuranshare Del	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10½
179¾	92	6¶	Int Business M	700	125⅛	124⅛	125⅛	124¾
62½	17	4	Int Cement	100	23¼	22⅞	23	22
4	⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
60⅛	22½	2½	Int Harvester	1100	30¼	29¼	30	29⅝
31	10	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	15⅝	15	15½	15⅝
73¼	19	4	Int Match pf	700	27½	27	27⅛	27
16⅞	3⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	100	5	5	5	4½
20⅞	7⅞	.40	Int Nickel	3100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10¼	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
4⅛	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅛	3⅞	..	Int Rys Cen Am	130	4⅛	4⅜	4½	3⅞
42	25¼	3	Int Salt	900	32	30½	31⅞	29⅞
38⅞	13⅛	2	Int Tel & Tel	4100	19	18⅛	18⅝	18⅞
21⅞	10	2	Interstate Dept S	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
67⅛	38	7	Intersta DS xw	10	60	60	60	60
9¼	3	..	Investors Equity	100	3	3	3	3
			—J—					
80⅞	31	3	Johns Manville	1100	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34½
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	105	102	105	105
			—K—					
45	8¼	..	Kan C & South	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
24⅝	6⅛	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
3½	¾	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
26	5	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	20	12	12	12	..
15½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝
60	38	6	Kendall Co pf	10	38	38	38	..
31½	10⅛	1	Kennecott Cop	4100	16⅝	15⅝	16	16⅛
70	16	..	Kiney pf	50	17	17	17	..
39⅝	19	1.60	Kresge	1900	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23¼
27⅞	5⅛	1.61	Kreugel & Toll	4900	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜
35⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1300	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝
			—L—					
69⅝	35	3	Lehman Corp	300	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
55⅛	15⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	19	19	19	..
63⅛	27⅜	3	Loew's Inc	12100	38	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝
98	70	6½	Loews pf	100	80	80	80	..
6⅛	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	200	4	4	4	4
54⅛	35⅛	2.60	Loose-Wiles Bis	100	41	41	41	..
111	37⅛	5	Louisville & N	200	38	37⅞	37⅞	37
19	5⅛	..	Ludium Steel	200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
53⅞	21⅛	..	Ludlum Stl-cv pf	300	24⅝	23	23	..
			—M—					
103½	38½	4	McKeesport Tin	4100	53	49	53	48¾
10⅛	2⅛	..	McLellan Stores	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
43⅞	15⅝	2	Mack Trucks	1400	22	21½	22	21½
106⅞	53	3¶	Macey (RH) & Co	800	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	69⅞
7⅛	2	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	3½	3½	3½	..
38	9⅛	..	Man Elv mg	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
3⅛	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
24¾	12½	1.20	Marine Md	100	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞
33⅝	13⅛	2½	Marshall Field	300	18⅝	18	18⅝	17⅞
31⅝	14⅞	2	Mathieson Alkali	800	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	20¼
39	24⅝	2½	May Dept Stores	600	27	26⅞	27	..
8⅞	1⅞	..	Maytag	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
24⅛	5	3	Maytag pf ww	800	7	7	7	..
16⅞	5	..	Mid-Cont Pet	700	7	7	7	7⅛
7⅛	1⅞	..	Min Moline	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
⅞	⅛	..	Mm & StL	800	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
48	14	4	Min SP&SSM ll	10	17	17	17	..
85	18	7	Mo K&T pf	100	26½	26⅛	26⅛	24
42⅞	10	..	Mo Pacific	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
107	24	5	Mo Pacific pf	300	38⅝	38	38	38⅛
21⅞	8	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	10	10	10	..
30	16¼	1¾	Monsanto Chem	100	23	23	23	23
29⅛	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	7100	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
4⅛	1	..	Moto Met Gauge	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
47⅝	18	2	Motor Products	..	23	23	23	..
36⅛	8⅝	..	Mullins Mfg	100	14	14	14	13⅝
73⅛	22	7	Mullins pf	30	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	28
18⅛	5	..	Murray Body	1700	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
			—N—					
40⅝	15⅛	2	Nash Motors	3700	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	20
10	2⅞	..	Nat Bellas Hess	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
83⅜	37⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3700	49	48	49	48½
39⅛	15	1½	Nat Cash Reg	1700	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
50⅞	20⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3900	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
27⅞	7⅝	..	Nat Enam & St	400	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
143	130	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	132	132	132	132
44⅛	14⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
58	18½	2	Nat Steel	1700	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
76½	18	2	Nat Surety	400	21	21	21	21
24⅞	8	1	Nat Tea	800	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
25⅛	6⅛	..	Neisner Bros	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
14¾	5	.80	Nevada Cons Cop	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
132¼	49⅝	4	NY Central	4700	87⅝	86⅛	87⅞	86⅝
12½	2	..	NY Investors	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
94⅞	30¼	4	NY NH & H	600	44	42⅞	44	44⅜
13⅞	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝
187⅞	97	6	NY Steam 6%	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	40	52	52	52	50
29½	10	..	Noranda M	3700	15	14⅝	14⅞	15
90⅝	26	10a	North American	3700	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	41⅝
11	3½	..	No Am Aviation	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
60⅝	19¼	3	Northern Pacific	900	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅝
			—O—					
19½	6⅛	1	Ohio Oil	1500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
5⅛	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
58⅛	20⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	400	26	25⅛	25⅞	26
16⅝	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
39⅝	20½	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	27	27	27	..
			—P—					
54⅛	29⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛
26⅛	9⅛	..	Pacific Mills	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞
131⅛	100⅝	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	113⅞	112⅞	112⅞	108½
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
50⅛	10⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	1800	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞
2⅛	⅞	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅞	1⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4⅛	1	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1	1	1	..
8⅝	2⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	100	4	4	4	..
15⅛	4⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
44⅝	28⅞	2.40	Penney (JC)	400	35⅜	35	35	35⅛
64	29⅝	3	Pennsylvania RR	3000	33¼	32⅞	33	33⅛
250	129	8	Peoples GasLt&C	200	153	150⅝	153	151⅛
10⅞	4¼	1	Petroleum	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
25⅝	6⅛	1	Phelps Dodge	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
16⅝	4⅞	..	Phillips Pet	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
14⅛	11	..	Phillips Jones	22000	14⅛	12⅞	14	13
52	37½	7	Phillips Jones pf	110	45	42	45	37½
23⅝	5⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
37	20⅛	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
80	35	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
39⅝	26⅛	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	200	29⅛	29	29	..
87	36½	..	Pitts Steel pf	100	32	31	31	..
5	⅞	..	Pitts Terminal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅞	5⅛	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
26⅛	7⅝	..	Prairie Pipe Line	200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
47⅝	8½	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	11	11	11	..
71⅛	39⅝	2.40	Proctor & Gam	500	48	47⅛	47⅞	47⅝
16	5⅞	..	Prod & Ref pf	90	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
96½	51⅞	3.40	Public Service	2200	65⅛	65	65	65⅛
107⅛	97	5	Pub Serv E&G	100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98
58½	22	3	Pullman	100	27⅝	27	27	27⅛
11⅞	5	..	Pure Oil	100	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
101⅞	64½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	72	72	72	70½
55⅛	12⅞	3	Purity Bakeries	1200	17	16⅛	17	16⅛
			—R—					
27½	10¾	..	Radio Corp Amer	7500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	14⅜
60	25½	5	Radio pf B	2200	36	33⅝	36	32⅜
24⅛	6⅞	..	Radio-Keith-O	4500	9⅛	8⅝	9	9
30⅞	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	500	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
19¾	4	..	Remington Rand	1000	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
10⅞	3	.40	Reo Motors	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
25⅝	5¼	..	Republic I & S	1000	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
54	15	..	Repub I&S pf	300	17⅛	17	17	17
22⅝	7	1.43	Reynolds Metal	300	12	11⅛	12	12
6⅞	⅞	..	Richfield Oil	200	1	1	1	⅞
10⅛	2⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	1500	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	3⅜
42⅞	13½	2.28	Royal Dutch	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	500	51⅝	51⅛	51½	52¼
99⅞	75	6	Safeway S 6%	10	79	79	79	..
108⅛	89⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	10	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
30⅝	9⅛	1	St Joseph Lead	300	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝
62⅝	6⅛	..	StL & SF	200	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½
76	7⅛	6	StL & SF pf	500	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
51	38¼	1.40§	Scott Paper	30	43	43	43	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	200	½	½	½	½
20⅝	5⅛	..	Seaboard O	1600	9⅛	9	9	9
63¼	31	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2000	44⅛	42⅝	44	43⅝
11⅛	3⅝	..	Servel Inc	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
27½	11	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	2000	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	14½
10¼	3¼	..	Shell Union Oil	100	4	4	4	4
78	23⅝	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	30
9¾	1¼	..	Shubert Theater	100	1	1	1	1
23⅝	8½	..	Simmons	1200	14⅛	13⅝	14	14¼
15⅞	5½	..	Sinclair	2100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	100	87½	87½	87½	86½
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15⅝	2	..	Snider Pack pf	100	6	6	6	6
21	12¼	1.60	Socony Vac	1800	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
54⅛	28⅝	2	So Calif Edison	700	36	35⅞	36	36
109½	45	6	Southern Pacific	6/00	53⅛	53	53⅛	53⅛
17½	7	..	So P Rico Sugar	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
112½	87	8	So P R Sug pf	160	90½	90½	90½	90
65⅞	14⅞	5	Southern Ry	500	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
83	35½	5	Southern Ry pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
36	18	2	Spalding & Bros	100	20	20	20	20
13⅝	3⅛	1	Sparks Withing	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
16½	9	.80	Spencer Kellogg	100	12	12	12	..
20½	12¼	1.20	Stand Brands	700	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
88⅝	29¼	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1000	42⅝	41½	42⅛	42
64⅛	42¼	4	Stand G&E pf	300	50	49	50	49
51⅜	28⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	2200	34½	33⅝	34⅛	33⅞
52½	28⅛	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2700	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜
5⅞	1	..	Sterling Secur	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
40	21	3	Sterling cv pf	700	21¼	21	21	21
21⅞	4⅞	..	Stewart Warner	600	7⅝	7	7⅝	7½
54⅛	13⅝	3	Stone & Webster	1500	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅛
26	9	1.20	Studebaker	1200	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
40⅝	19	2½	Superheater	100	22	22	22	21½
1⅝	⅛	..	Superior Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—T—					
36¼	15	2	Texas Co	500	19⅝	19	19	19⅝
55⅝	20⅝	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1800	28¼	28	28¼	27¼
17⅞	4⅞	..	Texas & P Land	800	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
18	6⅞	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
34⅛	20	3.50	Thompson St pf	100	19	19	19	..
9	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	100	4	4	4	3⅞
68	20½	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	200	26½	26½	26½	26
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
59	19⅛	2	Timken Roller	200	25¼	25	25	25
18	3⅛	..	Transamerica	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
11⅞	3	..	Tri Continental	800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4½
94¼	51	6	Tri Cont pf	100	65	65	65	..
45⅝	24¼	2.50	Trico Products	1000	28	27⅝	28	27½
24	7⅛	.60	Truscon Steel	100	8	8	8	..
17⅞	3⅛	..	Twin City R T	100	4	4	4	..
			—U—					
21¾	2⅞	..	Ulen & Co	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
75¾	24½	4	Underwd El Fish	100	32	32	32	32⅝
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide	2800	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37
26⅝	11⅜	2	Union Oil Calif	700	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16⅛
205⅛	98¼	10	Union Pacific	1200	115	114	114¼	114
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	100	75	75	75	..
25⅛	18⅛	1.60	Union Tank Car	800	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	..
38⅞	12⅛	..	United Air & Tr	2100	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17
61¼	40	3	United A&T pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	44½
41⅞	24	2	United Biscuit	300	27	26⅞	27	..
28⅝	6⅛	..	United Carbon	100	16	16	16	15⅝
31⅛	10½	.75	United Corp	13100	15⅛	14⅝	15	14⅞
52⅛	35⅛	3	United Corp pf	300	41⅛	40¼	41⅛	..
12	3	..	United El Coal	500	4⅛	4	4	..
67⅜	28¼	4	United Fruit	100	34	34	34	33⅞
37½	19⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	1300	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	23⅞
12½	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	4	4	4	4
77⅞	20⅞	..	US Indus Alco	2600	31¼	29¼	29¼	30⅞
10¾	2⅞	..	US Leather	100	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜
15⅞	4⅛	..	US Leather A	300	6⅛	6	6	6⅞
37⅛	11	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15½
36¾	9	1	US Realty	600	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
36⅛	9⅞	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	14	13⅞	14	13⅝
25⅝	12⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
152⅞	62¼	4	US Steel	12700	71⅞	70⅞	71⅝	70⅝
150	114	7	US Steel pf	600	120⅝	120⅛	120½	120
4	⅛	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
31	8	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1300	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
			—V—					
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
76⅞	13¼	..	Vanadium	2000	22¼	21¼	22	21½
14	7	..	Van Raalte	10	10	10	10	13
60	22	..	Van Raalte pf	10	42	42	42	42
71⅝	32	4	Vulcan Detin	30	42	41⅝	42	41⅝
			—W—					
26	6⅛	..	Wabash RR	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
15	2½	..	Walworth	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
8⅛	2	..	Ward Baking B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34
20⅞	4⅜	..	Warner Bros A	5800	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
40⅝	5	..	Warren Bros	500	8⅝	7⅛	8	7⅜
26⅛	12¼	2	Wesson Oil	400	18	18⅝	18	18⅝
57½	44½	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	50	50	50	..
105⅛	61	7	W Penn El A	50	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	..
112	65	7	W Penn El 7%	40	83	80	80	82½
120	100½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	110	110	110	110⅛
19⅛	5⅝	..	Westn Maryland	100	9	9	9	9⅛
180¾	83½	8	Westn Union	200	88⅝	86⅛	86⅛	85⅝
30⅛	16	2	Westing Air Br	300	19	19	19	19
107⅞	39⅛	2½	Westing Elec	1000	49⅝	48	49⅛	49⅛
40	8¼	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	14⅛	14	14	14
26⅛	7⅝	..	White Motor	200	14	13⅛	14	12⅛
8	1⅛	..	Willys-Overland	500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
72⅝	42½	2.40	Woolworth	19800	57⅞	55⅛	57⅜	55⅞
106⅞	20	..	Worthington Pump pf	900	29⅞	28⅞	29⅝	29
80⅝	50⅝	4	Wrigley	1000	67¼	65⅛	67	65
			—Y—					
15⅛	3⅝	..	Yellow Truck	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
78	19	..	Youngstown	100	22	22	22	22
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	100	14	14	14	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; merchandise shares in demand.

Bonds: Strong; foreign issues gain.

Curb: Steady; utilities firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling steady.

Cotton: Barely steady; southern selling.

Sugar: Holiday.

FOREIGN

London: Prices on stock exchange closed with good undertone. Small advances were recorded in gilt-edged securities, German bonds and American issues. Transactions were small. Sterling losed at $3.91.

Paris: Bourse closed.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Oct. 24	84.6	51.3	126.6	86.9
Previous day	84.0	51.2	124.9	86.1
Week ago	79.4	53.8	119.9	82.4
Month ago	82.4	53.4	122.4	84.8
Year ago	126.8	107.1	180.8	140.9
Three years ago	190.3	123.8	162.3	174.6
Five years ago	102.7	101.9	99.8	102.3
High (1931)	140.2	108.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	67.8	43.5	101.5	70.0
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	253.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	140.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Oct. 24	73.5	82.8	90.8	82.4
Previous day	73.4	82.5	90.8	82.3
Week ago	73.8	82.5	90.1	81.8
Month ago	78.4	87.8	94.2	86.1
Year ago	90.4	106.7	99.1	98.4
Two years ago	93.2	104.1	97.7	98.3
Three years ago	94.8	105.8	99.9	100.1
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	69.7	80.6	89.5	80.0
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	104.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	98.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

FRENCH GOLD STOCKS DRAW NEAR TO TOTAL OF FEDERAL RESERVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Stocks of French gold are now only $341,000,000 less than those held by the Federal Reserve System.

Figures issued by Treasury officials of the two governments show that the United States has lost great sums of the yellow metal in the weeks since Great Britain went off the gold standard, and that France has made gains, which, however, are not proportionate to the total withdrawals from America.

The total reduction in American gold since September 16 by earmarkings and withdrawals for export, is $721,822,000. A great deal of this gold has not left the country. It has, however, passed from the custody of the Reserve system to some foreign country.

At the same time, records of the Bank of France show that France has gained $139,000,000 worth of gold. Last week the bank increased its gold holdings by $63,000,000.

Withdrawals of gold from the United States have slowed up this week, indicating that international fiscal apprehensions are abating.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	3¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	3½@4½	3½@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅜c	29½c
Bar silver in London	17⅛d	16¹¹⁄₁₆d
Bar gold in London	105s 8d	104s 6d

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3⅛
60 days	3⅛@3⅛
90 days	3⅛@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3⅛
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	9
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	9
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	7
Richmond	4	Prague	6½
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	8	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.92	$3.91¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.92⅛	3.91¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0393¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1400	.1400	.139
Italy—lira	.0520	.0521	.0526
Germany—mark	.2325	.2330	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1390	.1380	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2200	.2210	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0200	.0200	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4050	.4044	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2200	.2210	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0352	.0352	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0061	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.0895	.0895	.193
Sweden—krona	.2300	.2330	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1960	.1962	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0179	.0179	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2550	
Shanghai—tael	.3200	.3275	*
India—rupee	.2950	.2950	.3650
Japan—yen	.4912½	.4930	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4625	.4625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2340	.2340	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0600	.0600	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9663	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3750	.3450	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8975	1.00

*Par unsettled.

OLD COLONY TRUST ASSOCIATES

Old Colony Trust Associates reports for nine months to Sept. 30, 1931 total income of $686,176, expenses of $45,573 and dividends paid of $660,000. The balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1931 showed total assets of $20,557,034. Bank stocks, at most, amounted to $19,007,491, compared with market value of $16,928,235. Twenty thousand shares of Old Colony Trust Associates which cost $820,500 were given a market value of $400,000 as of Sept. 30. In addition, there were notes of the Metropolitan Transit District valued at $50,148, cash of $527,847 and other assets of $41,037.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,303,064,700, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $55,991,000 increase; time deposits (average), $71,278,000 decrease; clearings week ending today, $3,697,539,285; clearings week ending Oct. 17, $4,149,550,295.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
1	Aero Underwr	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4	Affiliat Pro	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
†500	Alum Co Am	84⅛	82	83⅝
1	Alum Co Am pf	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
†60	Alum Ltd C war	8⅛	8	8
5	Am Cit P&LB	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
8	Am C Pow A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Am Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
14	Am Cyan B	5⅛	5	5
1	Am Equities	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9	Am & Fgn P war	9⅝	9⅛	9½
1	Am Founders	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11	Am Gas & El	45⅛	45	45⅛
1	Am G & E pf	94	94	94
1	Am Invest B	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Am Light & T	38	37⅞	38
1	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Am Nat Gas	½	⅝	⅝
20	Am Sup Power	7⅛	7	7
2	Am Sup P 1 pr	66	65½	65½
8	Am Ut & G B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Am Yvette	1⅛	1	1¼
31	Appalach Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Ark Nat Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
4	As G&E A (2-25f)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	As Tel Ut 1½pf (1½)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1	Atlas Util	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
	B			
†50	Babcock & Wil	58	58	58
4	Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	Blu Ridge cv pf (3r)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
15	Braz Tr & Lt (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Brill A (.34k)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
1	Brillo Mfg (.60)	8	8	8
1	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	24	24	24
†75	Bunk Hill & S	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
	C			
1	Cab & Wir A	¾	¾	¾
18	Cab & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
9	Cab & Wire pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Can Marc Wirel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Cent Hud G&E vtc	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Cent Pub S A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Cent St El	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
66	Cities Service	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Colon Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
6	Colum O&G vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
†95	Comwlth Edis	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝
4	Comwlth & So war	1	⅞	⅞
3	Cons G & E Balt	74	73⅛	74
3	Cons G Ut B vtc	4	3⅛	4
21	Cord Corp	7⅝	7	7⅝
1	Cosden Oil	1	1	1
	D			
5	Darby Pet	2	2	2
2	Dayton Airpl	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Deere & Co	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2	De Forest	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Detroit Aircraft	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Duquesne Gas	¼	¼	¼
55	Durant Mot	1¼	1	1¼
3	Durham Dup pr pf	10	9½	10
1	Duval Tex	½	½	½
	E			
252	El Bond&Sh	22⅝	22⅛	22½
1	El Bond&Sh pr	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1	El Bo&Sh 5 pf	69	69	69
3	El Pow As	10	9⅝	10
11	El Pow As A	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1	Elect Sh pf	55	55	55
1	Emp Pub S A	½	½	½
1	Europ El A	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Europ El deb rts	½	½	½
1	Evans Wallo	9-16	9-16	9-16
	F			
1	Fageol Mot	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Ford Mot Can A	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
14	Ford Mot Ltd	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1	Fox Theater A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	G			
1	Gen Leather	3	3	3
2	Gen Th Eq cv pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	Goldman Sachs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Graymur	18	18	18
†20	Gt Atl & P nv	170½	170½	170½
3	Gulf Oil Pa	49⅛	48	48⅛
	H			
2	Hackmeister L	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	Hazeltine	8	8	8
2	Hecla Min	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Heelna Rubin	1	1	1
1	Hudson Bay M&S	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	Humble Oil	53	52	52
	I			
15	Imp Oil Can	10⅛	10	10⅛
1	Indust Fin ctf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Insull Util	13	13	13
1	Insuran Sec	4	4	4
6	Internat Pet	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Inter S Ras B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Iron Cap Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
	L			
1	Lake Shore Mines	25	25	25
3	Lone Star Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
	M			
1	Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Mavis Bott A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Mid W Util (8%)	11	11	11
1	Mid W Ut pf xw (6)	70	70	70
1	Mo Kans P L	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mount Prod (1)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	N			
1	Nat Am Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Nat Bond Sh (1)	24⅛	24	24⅛
2	Nat Fuel G (1)	15	15	15
1	Nat Investors	3	3	3
1	Nat P&L 6% pf (6)	80	80	80
1	Nat P Serv A (1.60)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Nat Rub Mch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Nat S T Sec A (.60a)	4	3⅝	4
110	†New Eng Pow pf	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	N Mex & Ariz	1	1	1
5	Newmont Min	20½	19⅝	19⅝
7	N Y Transit	8⅝	8½	8⅝
9	Niag Hud Pow	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Niag Hud A war	1	1	1
3	Niag Hud B war	3	3	3
6	Niag Shares Md	4	3⅝	4
1	Noma Elec	3½	3½	3½
1	Nor Am Ut S	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Nor Cen Tex Oil nw	2½	2⅛	2½
50	†Nor Ind PS 7 pf	99½	99½	99½
	O			
2	Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
	P			
1	Pac West Oil	4	4	4
†50	Pender Gr B	5	5	5
2	Pennroad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†50	Pa P&L 7 pf	100	100	100
2	Peo Gas Lt & Coke	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Phoenix Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	Pilot Radio A	3	2⅝	3
2	Pitts Pl Gl	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2	Plymouth O	8⅝	8	8⅝
2	Premier Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Pub Ut Hold pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
	R			
3	Reiter Fost	1⅛	1⅛	1
3	Reliable St	4⅝	4	4⅝
1	Rep Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
	S			
10	St Regis Pap	7⅝	7	7⅝
1	Salt-Cr Prod	4	4	4
2	Seaboard Util	2½	2	2½
2	Sec Allied Corp nv	7½	7⅛	7½
4	Segal Lock	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
6	Selected Indus	1⅝	1½	1½
3	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Shenandoah pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
†25	Sherwin Wms	49	84	48
†10	Singer Mfg	174¼	174¼	174¼
†10	Smith A O	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Solar Ref	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Southland Roy	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3	S W Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	St Oil Ind	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	St Oil Ky	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
†20	St Oil Ohio pf	100	100	100
1	St Pow & Lt	24	24	24
5	Sunray Oil	¹³⁄₁₆	¾	¾
	T			
1	Technicolor	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Teck Hugh G	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Texon Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Trans Lux	2½	2½	2½
2	Tri Utilities	½	½	½
1	Tubize Ch B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	U			
1	Ungerleider Fin	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	Union Gas Canada	7	7	7
11	Unit Corp war	6	5⅝	5⅝
80	Unit Founders	4	3⅝	4
44	United Gas	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
13	Unit Gas war	1	1	1
24	Un Lt & Pow A	12¼	11⅞	12
2	U S & I Sec pf	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	U S Dairy Pr A	60	60	60
2	U S Elec Pow	2½	2⅛	2⅛
†100	U S Play Cd	25⅛	25	25
1	Unit Stores vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
16	Unit Verde	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Utah Apex M	¾	¾	¾
3	Utility Equities	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	Util Pow & Lt	5	4⅝	5
1	Utility & Ind	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	V			
1	Venezuel Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
	W			
6	Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
†25	Wil-Low Cal pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6	Woolworth Ltd	9	8⅞	9

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Ala Pow 4½s '67	88⅛	88	88
4	Alumin Co 5s '52	98⅝	97⅛	97⅛
7	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	79⅛	79	79⅛
4	Am CmwlthP 5½s'53	31	30	31
1	Am Cmwlth P 6s'40	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
5	Am & Cont 5s '43	58	58	58
23	Am G & E 5s 2028	90⅞	90	90⅞
3	Am G & Pow 5s '53	49	48	49
12	Am P&L 6s 2016	86	85⅛	86
4	Am Seat 6s '36	40	39⅛	40
5	Am Solv 6½s '36 ww	10	10	10
5	AppalachG 6s '45 B	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2	Appalach P 5s '56	98	97⅝	98
2	Ark P&L 5s '56	88⅝	88	88
16	AssoG&E 5½s '38	44⅛	44	44⅛
14	Asso G&E 5s '50	50	48⅛	50
24	Asso G&E 5s '68	49⅛	49	49⅛
9	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	45	45	45
3	Asso Rayon 5s '50	36	36	36
18	Asso T U 5½s '44 C	62⅛	62	62⅛
9	Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	75	75	75
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	94	94	94
5	Bel Tel Can 5s '57 B	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
6	Bost Con Gas 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Can Nat R7s '35E	100	100	100
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
6	Caro P&L 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Caterp Trac 5s '35	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Cent Ill PS 4½s '67F	78	78	78
1	Cent P & L 5s '56	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
15	Cent Pub Serv 5½s'49	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
9	Cent St El 5½s '54	46	43⅛	46
20	Cent St El 5s '48	43	41	43
7	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	81	80⅛	81

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
1	Chic Dist E 4½ '70 A	76	76	76
5	Cities Ser 5s '66	54	51⅛	54
11	Cities Ser 5s '50	54	51⅛	54
11	Cities Ser 5s '50	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
4	Cities S G 5½ '42	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1	Cities S G P 6s '43	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
15	Cities S P 5½ '52	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛
1	Clev E Ill 5s '61 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Com Larabee 6s '41	32	32	32
3	Comweal Ed 4½ '57D	97	96	96⅛
12	Comweal Ed 4 '81 F	85	84⅛	85
4	Commun P&L 5s '57	67	62⅛	67
4	Cons Gas Balt 4s '81	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2	Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	48	44⅛	48
13	Cont G & El 5s '58A	69	68⅛	68⅛
1	Crane Co 5s '40	97	97	97
7	Cudahy P 5½s '37	85⅛	85	85
2	Delaware E P 5½ '59	77	77	77
8	E Util Inv 5s '54 A	38	38	38
1	Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛
5	Emp O&R 5½s '43	46	45⅝	46
12	Fed Wat 5½s '54	46	44	46
7	Firestone C M 5s '48	71	71	71
2	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	19	19	19
1	Fisk Rub 5½s'31 cod	15	15	15
13	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	76	75⅛	75⅛
3	Gary E & G 5s'34 A	88	88	88
4	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2	Gatineau P 6s'41 B	80	80	80
5	Gen Bronze 6s'40	41	40⅛	40⅛
2	Gen Mo t6s '33	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Gen Mot 5s '35	96½	96½	96½
2	Gen Pub Util 6½s'56	45⅝	43	45⅝
2	Gen Pub Util 6s '31	65	65	65
2	Gen Vend 6s '37 xw	8	8	8
1	Gen Wat Wks 6s '44B	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Geo Pow 5s '67	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
12	Gillette 5s '40	84	83⅛	83⅛
1	Glidden Co 5½s'35	75	75	75
3	Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A	78⅛	77⅛	77½
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	98	98	98
1	Houst Gulf G 6s'43 A	48	48	48
5	Houst Lt&P 4½s'78D	87¼	87¼	87¼
4	Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛
4	Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3	Ill Pw&Lt 5½s '54B	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛
3	Ind Serv 5s'50	64⅛	61	64⅛
3	Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Interl Pw Sec 7s'57E	85	85	85
2	InterlPwSec7s'52F	64	64	64
1	InterlPwSec6½s'55C	77½	77½	77½
1	Int Salt 5s '51	82½	82½	82½
6	InterlSecAm5s'47	55	54½	54½
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	51	51	51
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	74	74	74
1	Inv Co 5s '47 A ww	75	75	75
5	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	86	85⅛	85⅛
1	Iowa-Neb LP 5s'61 B	86½	86½	86½
1	Kentucky Util 5s'69I	88	88	88
11	Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	93¼	93	93
1	Kresge 5s '45	96	96	96
5	Kresge 5s '45 DC	94½	94½	94½
16	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	84⅛	84	84⅛
3	Bouis P&L 5s '57	89⅛	89	89⅛
3	Manitoba P 5½s 51A	62	62	62
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Mid West Util 5s '33	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1	Mid West Util 5s '34	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	81	81	81
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5	Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	92	90	92
2	Miss Riv P 6s 44 xw	83	83	83
6	Mon LH&P 5s '51 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
	Narragansett 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
17	Nat El Pow 5s '78	50⅛	50	50
2	Nat Food 6s '44	35	35	35
10	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	69	68⅛	68⅛
6	Nat P S 5s '78	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10	Neb Pow 4½s '81	92	92	92
6	Neisner Bros 6s '48	45	45	45
2	Nev Cal El 5s '56	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1	N E G&E 5s '50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2	N E G&E 5s '47	72	72	72
9	N E Pow 5½s '54	71⅛	71	71
23	N E Pow 5s '48	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛
3	New Orl P S 4½s '35	85	84⅛	85
37	NY P&L 4½s '67	91	90⅛	90⅛
4	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	90	90	90
5	Nor nd P S 5s '69	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛
2	Nor O P&L 5½s '51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Nor O Tr&L 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	Nor Sta P 5½s '40	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8	Nor Sta P 4½s '61	91	90⅛	91
14	Ohio Ed 5s '60	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	92	92	92
3	Okla G&E 5s '50	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛
3	Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
13	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3	Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	104	103⅛	103⅛
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A xw	60	60	60
2	Pac W Oil 6½s '43	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
3	Penn O&E 6s '77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Penn D&W 6s'49 xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Penn OP&Lt5½s'54A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Pen L&P 5s '79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Phil El Po 5½s '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Un Elec 5s '67 B	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
3	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	UnitAmInv 5s '48A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Un Lt & P 5s '75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Un Lt & P 5½s '59	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	68⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	99⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Un PbSvc 6s '42A	26	26	26
1	Valspar Corp 6s '40	11	11	11
15	Van Sweringen 6s '35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	West Pa Pow 4s '61H	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6	West T Util 5s '57A	68⅛	68	68⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Agr Mtg Bk 7s '46	35	35	35
5	Bogota Mtg B 7s '47	29	29	29
2	BuenAires Pv 7½s'47	43	43	43
43	Cauca Val 7s '48	40	38	40
2	Gent Bk Ger 6s '52A	36	35⅛	36
3	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	37	36	37
1	Cub T 7½s '41 A	85	85	85
7	Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	45	42	45
10	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	79⅛	78	79⅛
3	Ger Cons M 7s '47	39	38⅛	39
13	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Hamb El 5½s '38	55	55	55
8	Hanover St 6½s '49	37	35	37
7	H It Bk 7½s '63 AC	51	50	51
1	Isotta F 7s 42 ww	40	40	40
41	It Sup P 6s 63Axw	50	49⅛	50
3	Medellin Col 7s 51	38	37	38
2	Mendoza Pr 7½s 51	33½	33⅛	33½
2	Netherlands 6s 72 B	102½	102½	102½
6	Nippon El P 6½s 53	66	65⅛	66
15	Prussia El 6s 54	34½	32	34½
3	Rio de Jan 6½s 50	15½	15	15½
14	Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	44⅛	43½	43½
2	Saar Basin Con 7s '35	91½	91½	91½
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	17	17	17
3	Santiago Chile 7s '61	13½	13	13½
41	Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	53	47½	53
9	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	33	28⅛	33
18	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	32	28	32
2	Terni Elec 6½s '53	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
7	Unit Elec Serv 7s '56	58	55⅛	58
4	Unit E S 7s '56 xw	60	57	60
6	Un Indust 6½s '41	40	39	40

* Actual Sales. † Ex-dividend. XR Ex-rights. a Plus extra. b Plus 10% in stock. e Paid last year. f payable in stock. g Partly extra. h Plus 5% in stock. k Paid so far this year. j Partly stock. r Cash or Stock. ur Under rule. wi When issued. ww With warrants. xw Without warrants.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.54⅝	.57	.54⅝	.56	+1½
March	.57⅞	.60⅛	.57⅝	.59⅞	+2⅜
May	.59	.61⅝	.59	.61	+1⅞
Corn					
December	.37¼	.38⅝	.37⅛	.38⅛	+1
March	.40⅛	.41	.39⅝	.40⅝	+1⅛
May	.42⅞	.43⅛	.41⅝	.42⅛	+⅝
Oats					
December	.23⅝	.24⅝	.23⅝	.24	+⅝
May	.26	.26⅞	.25⅞	.26⅛	+⅝
Lard					
October	7.90	7.90	7.87	7.87	—.03
December	6.50	6.50	6.42	6.42	—.10
January	6.27	6.27	6.17	6.17	—.10

LIVING COST ENDS DECLINE

After declining steadily throughout the depression, the cost of living has finally halted its downward movement, and has remained stationary for the last month, according to the latest Consumer Index just issued by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORPORATION

Briggs & Stratton Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $328,493 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.09 a share on 300,000 no-par shares, compared with $822,466, or $2.74 a share in nine months of 1930.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Corn Products Refining Company's net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.49 a share on the 2,530,000 shares of common, compared with $3.50 a share in the like period of 1930.

BORDEN LOWERS MILK PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Borden Company has reduced retail milk prices 1 cent a quart, effective Nov. 2. Bulk price will remain unchanged.

Our October Investment Review

summarizes the Stock and Bond Markets and analyzes the following stocks:

General Electric
Chesapeake & Ohio
American Tel. & Tel.
Columbia Gas & Electric

A copy will be sent you on request

Ask for Review BCO-24

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NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.88	6.95	6.84	6.86	—.07
January	6.97	7.06	6.95	6.96	—.08
March	7.10	7.21	7.09	7.14	—.03
May	7.30	7.40	7.27	7.30	—.03
July	7.46	7.56	7.46	7.47	—.06

Spots 6.90, down 5 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	—.11
December	7.04	7.07	6.99	6.99	—.08
January	7.13	7.13	7.04	7.08	—.07
March	7.26	7.27	7.20	7.20	—.09
May	7.40	7.46	7.38	7.40	—.09
July	7.59	7.69	7.58	7.60	—.10

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.78	6.80	6.72	6.72	—.06
December	6.92	6.96	6.84	6.86	—.09
January	7.02	7.04	6.94	6.95	—.09
March	7.18	7.20	7.09	7.10	—.08
May	7.30	7.39	7.26	7.27	—.05
July	7.48	7.57	7.45	7.46	+.09

Tone at close, barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.75	4.76	4.72	4.71b	+.09
December	4.63	4.65	4.63	4.63b	+.09
January	4.67	4.70	4.61	4.64b	+.09
March	4.71	4.74	4.67	4.69b	+.09
May	4.78	4.80	4.75	4.75b	+.09
July	4.84	4.86	4.74	4.80b	+.09

Spots 5.08, up 11 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 1000, (American) 300. b-Bid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
November	69.00b	68.00b	—1.00
December	69.00b	68.00b	—1.00
January	69.00b	69.00	
February	69.00b	68.50	—.50
March	68.00b	68.50	+.50
April	68.00b	68.50	+.50

b-Bid. Tone at close quiet.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Sept gross	$16,780,331	$23,873,838
Net op inc	2,703,396	6,069,242
9 mos gross	155,080,385	197,247,081
Net op inc	17,837,361	31,040,304

READING CO.

	1931	1930
Sept gross	$5,700,312	$7,305,383
Net op inc	1,049,072	1,249,048
9 mos gross	53,753,249	65,524,566
Net op inc	5,301,564	9,349,304

WHAT THE STOCK MARKET DID

	Saturday	Friday
Number of advances	276	327
Number of declines	113	156
Stocks unchanged	100	119
Total issues traded	491	602

BON AMI CO. NET PROFIT

Bon Ami Co reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $975,556 after taxes and depreciation, equal, under participating provisions of the shares, to $4.50 a share on the 100,000 shares of class A and $3.63 a share on the 200,000 shares of class B, compared with $1,044,507, or $4.64 a share on the class A and $2.79 a share on the class B in the first nine months of 1930.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Laval Visit to Hoover Is Focus of Interest—Rail Decision Factor

Two important events—both awited for some time by the business community—occurred this week. Premier Laval of France arrived in the United States Thursday to confer with President Hoover. On Tuesday the Interstate Commerce Commission made known its conclusions with respect to the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates of United States railroads.

Premier Laval's visit is, of course, fast becoming the high spot of economic as well as political discussion. It is generally recognized that every wise move toward international coöperation means increased confidence on the part of business.

A removal of the clog of war debts from the world's economic machine would, it is felt, do much to relieve congestion in the channels of trade. The opinion that revision of reparations should be accompanied by reduction of armaments also is gaining adherents. And more than ever before it is becoming clear that prosperity can be permanently established only on a basis of world confidence and cordiality.

There are other reasons why disarmament plans should be developed and executed, according to authoritative business opinion. For instance, there is the matter of taxes. The United States is active for peace and in the cause of disarmament. Yet direct military and naval expenditures of this country amount to between $700,000,000 and $726,000,000 annually. France spends nearly $467,000,000 a year in the same way. There appears a distinctly economic as well as a political aspect to this one spbject.

The Freight Rate Decision

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on freight rate increases fell short of professed expectations. Whether or not the railroads actually counted on approval of the 15 per cent increase for which they asked is not clear. In some quarters it is thought the roads proposal was made with expectation that it, or any other, would be opposed by some interests and might be modified.

However, the I. C. C.'s offer of a rate increase that would amount to $100,000,000, or somewhat more, annually was received with little favor. Under the commission's offer, certain commodities would be affected by higher rates, but others would not. The average increase in rates to the roads would amount to about 8 per cent, it is estimated.

Sentiment Improving

The accumulation of effort to clear up some of the big problems confronting business has exerted a favorable influence on sentiment. The improved feeling is gradually coming into evidence.

Data on business in the United States this week, however, shows little change in actual conditions. The steel industry continues to operate at a low level, though demand has gained slightly. Car loadings, reflecting the extent of merchandise distribution, declined in the latest reported week as compared with the previous week and the like period of last year.

Among encouraging factors is seen a strengthening of the position of key commodities. Copper is one of these. Custom smelters are reported less willing to sell copper in the domestic market at 7 cents. Their reluctance is attributed to better buying of the metal by European consumers.

Good reports have been received from the cotton yarn trade also. A sudden spurt in the cotton yarn market occurred this week. All descriptions are in demand, and spinners are booking more orders than in many weeks. There remains a large inquiry yet to be covered, according to latest advices.

Business in Great Britain continues under the uncertainties caused by an unstabilized foreign exchange market for the pound sterling. It is expected home trade will be stimulated, however, due to the rising cost of imports consequent upon the suspension of the gold standard. Some authoritative opinion in that country is predicting a return to the gold standard in the not distant future, though perhaps on a lower basis than that of $4.86 to the pound.

Markets Are Cheerful

Reports from Paris indicate that political and economic developments have dispelled most of the pessimism that hovered over the business centers of the Republic. Confidence in the dollar has been restored and there is widespread conviction that United States and France will cooperate effectively to maintain the gold standard. Gold continues to pile up in the Bank of France vaults, the latest figure now being 60,500,000,000 francs, a new high record.

From Germany comes the news that the September favorable balance of trade was the largest on record. The Government's new Economic Advisory Board is being whipped into shape, and the adjournment of the Reischtag until Feb. 22 will enable Chancellor Bruening to put into effect some of his economic policies.

An atmosphere of hopefulness has pervaded the New York stock market this week, though disappointment over the railroad rate decision affected the carrier shares adversely Strength in commodity prices is an outstanding development, and industrial shares are reflecting returning confidence in the ability of well-managed companies to ultimately show satisfactory earnings. Some commentators envisage a certain degree of inflation which would be bullish on common stocks Up to Friday night, the Dow-Jones industrial shares on the average had gained this week 6½ points.

In London and Paris the stock markets have been cheerful for the most part, quiet strength being maintained throughout the week except at Paris, where the closing session was irregular. Much depends on the Laval visit.

ZENITH RADIO HAS LOSS

Zenith Radio reported July quarter net loss of $58,511, compared with net loss of $6902 in the July quarter of 1930.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	47½	47½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38	36¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90⅛	90½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	92	92¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	66	66
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68	67⅝
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	10½	10
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T '36	97¼	97½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	118⅝	118
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101½	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅝	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	105⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	98	98
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96⅝	96½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76½	76
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	60
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	87¾	87¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	88½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101	101
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	63⅞	63¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101⅞	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	71⅞	71
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83	82¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100⅛	100⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	95	95
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104¼	103⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97¼	97¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99½	99¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	75	75
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93½	93
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff Gen Elec g4½s B '81	99	98⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	59¾	59¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	84⅛	83⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83¼	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83¼	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	86	86
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89½	89
Can North deb 6½s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	66⅜	66⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76½	76
Can Pacific 5s '54	84⅛	84⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	101½
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen Found 6s	84	84
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	85	85
Ches Corp 5s '47	84	84
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92½	92½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O 4½s B	87	87
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45	45
Chicago & Alton rfrg 3s '49 ct	45	45
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	87¼	87
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	94	94
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	23	22⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	55⅞	55⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	63⅜	63⅜
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	68⅛	68⅛
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	56	56
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14	13¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39⅜	38¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	56	56
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	50¼	49¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	76¼	75⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	83⅛	83
Chicago RI&P 4½s A '52	66½	66¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	57½	57½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	55	55
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101	101
Chicago &W Indiana 5½s '62	94¼	94¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	69⅞	68⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	92	92
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104	104
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	42½	42½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86	86
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100¾	100
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96	96
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	72¼	72¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	42	40⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅞	95
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¼	86¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100⅛
Edison Ill of Br 4s	98	98
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	53	52¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	53¼	53¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	53½	53½
Erie RR gen lien	57⅞	57⅞
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53½	53
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	61⅛	61⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅞	99⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	13⅝	12
Goodrich 6s '45	49	49
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	81
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98	97
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	91	91
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	40⅞	39⅞
Houston Oil 5½s '40	80	79⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	42
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47⅞	47
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80	80⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅛	103
Ill Central 4¾s '66	54½	52
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	52	51¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅞	98⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '41	106	108
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	87	87
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87⅛	87⅛
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	59⅞	59⅞
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	67	66
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	64⅛	64⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55⅞	55½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	55¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	40	39⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	78⅞	78¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70	70
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	33	33
Int Paper 6s '55	40	39¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39¾	39¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54	53⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	68	68
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	56⅞	55⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	71⅞	71
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50½	50
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Kings Co Lt 6s	120	120
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	91¼	90¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	13⅛	13⅛
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	92	92
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	62	62
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	87¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	97½	97⅛
Manhat Ry Con 4s '90	38½	38½
Meade 6s '45 ww	57¼	57¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	44	44
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98	97¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97½	97¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76½	76½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	47	46⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	68	68
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	66½	66
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	66½	65¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	54	54
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	24¾	23¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70¼	70¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	58⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94½	94
Nat Steel 5s	79	79
Newberry 5½s	84½	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99⅛	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	77	77
N O T & M 5½s '54	47	47
N O T & M 5s C	39	38
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97½	96½
NYC&HR 4½s N	80½	80
NYH&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	80¼	80¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	89	88¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100	100
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	47½	46½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	71	71
NY Dock Co 5s '38	44	44
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	65¾	65¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	76	75
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	52
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	100	100
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	65	65
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	76⅛	76⅛
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21⅛	21⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	89	88⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	91	91
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101⅞	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	89¼	89¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	94⅝	94¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	104
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	95	95
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	56	56
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	62	60½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	96	95
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	71¾	71
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	25	25
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅜	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89½	77¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	86¾	86¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	86⅞	86⅜
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	97
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87	87
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93	93
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	99½	99½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104⅝	103⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	68	68
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	57	56⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	91¾	91½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47½	47½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71⅞	70⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	44	44
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89¾	89
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	100⅝	100⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	77
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74⅛	74⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	80	80
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	79¼	79½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54	53
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	62¼	62¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	72	72
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	50	49
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	33⅞	32⅞
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	35½	35½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	42	42
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	102½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	96	96
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8¾	8¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Union 5s '47	62½	62½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63¾	63⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82	81½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¾	97⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59⅞	56⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	69⅛	69⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅛	101⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	83	82⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	75	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	76	75⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	75⅞	75
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88	88
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	56	54⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	88	88
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	78½	78½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103	103
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	83⅞	83⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39	38½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96⅛	96⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81⅞	80½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54¼	54¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	40⅛	40⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	54	53⅛
Vanadium 5s '41	70	70
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	34¾	34¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37½	37⅛
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	103¼	103⅛
Warren Bros 6s '41	58	57
Washington Ter 3½s '45	84½	84½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	102⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	82⅞	82⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¼	59¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	60	60
Western Union 5s '51	96⅛	96
Western Union col 5s '38	99⅞	99⅞
Western Union 5s '60	94	94
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	96⅛	96¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	46	46
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	81⅞	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct24	Last Oct23
3½s '47	99.10	99.2	99.6	99.10
1st 4¼s '47	101.2	100.24	101.2	101.6
4th 4¼s '38	101.14	101.10	101.11	101.11
US 3s '55	93.	92.16	92.16	92.24
US 4½s '49	94.	93.24	94.	94.
US 3¾s '43 Mar.	96.16	96.10	96.10	....
US 3¾s '43 June.	97.16	97.15	97.16	....
US 3⅜s '47	96.16	96.16	96.16	95.16
US 3⅜s '56	100.	99.29	99.28	....
US 4s '54	102.16	102.8	102.8	102.24
US 4¼s '52	104.31	104.18	104.18	104.30

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36	35¾
Akershus 5s '63	58	58
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	23	23
Antioquia 7s A '45	25	24
Antioquia 7s B '45	24¼	21¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	24¼	22½
Antioquia III 7s '57	23	23
Argentine Gov 5s '45	46⅜	46⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53⅝	53⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53¼	53¼
Australia 4½s '56	49½	49¼
Australia 5s '55	55	54
Australia 5s '57	55½	54
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93⅞	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	32	30
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	36	36
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91½	90½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96⅞	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101	100
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100⅞	100
Berlin (City) 6s '58	31	30
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	36	36
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	42½	42
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	44	44
Berlin Elec 6s '55	38	37¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	40½	40
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8	8
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	9⅞	9
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13	13
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101½	101½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	25	23
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	26¼	25¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	26	25½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	28⅞	28
Brisbane 5s '50	47	47
Brisbane 5s '57	44	44
Brisbane 5s '58	43	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	33	32
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32⅛	32⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	45	45
Bulgaria 7s '67	36½	34⅛
Bulgaria 7½s '68	48⅛	45
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78⅛	78½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	93
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	32	31¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	20⅝	19
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	27	27
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	34⅛	34
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	21	21
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	21	20½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	25	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	20⅝	19½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	16	15⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	34½	34½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35	32½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	70½	70½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	25	25
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	42	42
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '49	88¼	88¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	52	51
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	28½	27
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100¾	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73⅞	72⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87	87
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77	76
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	50	50
Dresden 7s '45	38	38
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	90	90
Finland 5½s '58	58	55
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67	62
Finnish A 6½s '54	59	59
Finnish B 6½s '54	55⅛	54
Pramerican Dev 7½s '42	90⅛	90
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	35
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115½	115¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	50⅛	50
German 7s '49	65⅛	64¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52¾	51⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	51	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	53½	52½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	38
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40½	40
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	46	45
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	50¼	50¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	50
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	40	38
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	46	43⅝
Greek 6s '68	54	54
Greek 7s '64	69⅛	67
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	75¼	75¼
Hamburg 6s '46	39⅞	39⅞
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37	36¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	52	52
Helsingfors 6½s '60	61	59
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	49¼	49¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	39¼	39
Hungary Mun 7s '46	29	29
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	40	40
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70	69½
Italy (King) 7s '51	90⅛	89⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	84¼	84¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	97½	97
Karstadt 6s '43	34½	34½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	58½	58½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	38	38
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medellin 6½s '54	30	27
Meridionale El 7s '57	84	83
Mex 4s small A '04	4½	4½
Mex Irr 4½s A	2⅜	2⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69½	69½
Montevideo (City) 6s' 59	27½	27½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	33¼	33¼
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	102⅝	102¼
New South Wales 5s '57	51⅛	48
New South Wales 5s '58	51⅛	48½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	100⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	45	42
Norway (King) 6½s '65	83	83
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65¼	65
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	55¼	54
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	80¾	79½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¼	99¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101	99½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102⅛	100½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96	98
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	14	14
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	12	12
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	13	12½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	60	60
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	63⅜	61
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	15	14½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	16½	16½
Prussia 6½s '51	37	36⅞
Prussia 6s '52	34⅝	34¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	60	57
Queensland (State) 7s '41	71½	70¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50½	49
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51½	51
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	64	64
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	51	50
Rhinelbe 7s '46	47	47
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	38½	39½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	17¼	17¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15	15
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	15	15
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	14	14
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70¼	69¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	76	75¼
Roumania 7s '59	61	60¾
Ruhr '53	33	32½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	15⅝	15⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	20⅝	20⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	25	25
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	36	36
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '0	34	33½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	43¾	40
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	46	45
Saxon State 6½s '45	45	45
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105½	105½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	48	47½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	53¾	53¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	61⅛	61
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40	40
Sydney 5½s '55	46	45¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94	93¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102	101½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	94	93¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	72¾	72½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	48	47½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	63½	62¾
Tyrol 7s '52	35	35
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	85¼	85¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	97	97
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	35½	35½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	35⅝	35
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36	36
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	36¼	35
Unterelbe 6s '53	36	36
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	39¾	39¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	47⅛	47⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	35	34⅛
Vienna 6s '52	55	54
Warsaw 7s '58	44	44
Westphalia El 6s '53	37	35¼

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
55	Am Found	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
397	Am T&T	142	140⅝	142	140⅛
30	Bos El	86	86	86	84½
10	Bos & Alb	157¼	157¼	157¼	159
100	Cop Range	4	4	4	..
100	East SS	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
173	E G&F pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
14	Edison Elec	218	217	218	215
	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
200	Hancock	.50	.50	.50	..
	Linc Ins	85	85	85	..
70	Mass Util	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mohawk	16¾	16¼	16¾	..
110	Nash	20	19⅝	20	20½
10	Nat Ser	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	NE Equity	19	19	19	..
25	NE Tel	121½	121½	121½	121
	No Butte	.63	.63	.63	.61
30	Pac Mills	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10¼
27	Shawmut	9½	9½	9½	9½
25	Spencer Trask	16	16	16	..
10	Stone Web	20	20	20	19⅝
5	Swift Inter	31	31	31	..
10	Swift & Co	23½	23½	23½	23¼
25	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	32½
255	Uni Found	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
132	Uni Shoe	46	45¼	45¼	45
16	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
20	Uni Gas	3½	3½	3½	..
200	Utah Apex	.87½	87½	87½	90
300	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
60	War Bros	8	8	8	7¼
	BONDS				
$2000	Swift 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

DIVIDENDS

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16.

Reynolds Metals Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16.

North West Utilities Company, part of the Middle West Utilities System, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Kentucky Utilities Company, part of the Middle West Utilities System, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the outstanding junior cumulative preferred stock ($50 par value), payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 2.

Esmond Mills declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Caterpillar Tractor Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, compared with 75 cents in the quarter previously, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Columbia Trust Company of East Boston, Mass., declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Chain Belt Co. declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Nov. 2. Previously the stock was on a $2.50 annual basis.

S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, placing the stock on a 60-cent annual basis. Three months ago a 20-cent payment was made, prior to which the stock was on a $1.20 annual basis. It is payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable Nov. 16, to stock of record Oct. 31.

BOSTON BUILDING HIGHER

Of 562 cities and towns of the United States reporting building permits during the month of September to S. W. Straus & Co., Boston is second with a total of $4,843,888, which compares favorably with the August, 1931, total of $3,162,317, with the September, 1930, total of $1,365,063 and with the September, 1929, total of $1,807,-950. Boston permit figures for September, 1931, include plans filed.

Improvement In South and East

IMPROVING conditions are reported from various places in the South. The Virginia Electric & Power Company, serving a large section of the State of Virginia, including Richmond and Norfolk, advises that the consumption of power exceeded in volume that of any period in the company's history, and that there has been no reduction in wages or curtailment of its force. Richmond reports that retail trade in the department stores of the fifth Federal Reserve district is practically normal from the standpoint of volume.

Improvement is noted in the East also. The Lynn, Mass., Chamber of Commerce records the establishment of two new shoe companies. The Boston chamber announces that a maker of women's shoes has added 5000 square feet of floor space to its factory and put on additional workers. The hat manufacturers of Norwalk, Conn., and Danbury, Conn., announce gains in business, with some moving into larger plants to increase quantity production.

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PERISHABLE PRODUCE MOVED BY RAILROAD ESTABLISHES RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—With the close of the fruit and vegetable season this week, figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company show nearly 300,000 carloads of perishable produce, the largest season's movement in its history this year. It topped by almost 10 per cent the record of last year.

From the Del-Mar-Va peninsula, the southern portion of which is noted for potato farms, 17,000 carloads of white potatoes were shipped. From this same region sweet potatoes and cucumbers were moved in solid trainload lots. Throughout the season it was not unusual to see solid trains of 12 carloads of white potatoes moving swiftly to northern cities. Peaches also moved north in large volume.

To handle these shipments so that they would reach Pennsylvania Railroad produce terminals at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York in ample time for each day's markets, an expedited freight train schedule was prepared.

Strawberries loaded in the fields of North Carolina reached the markets of Philadelphia and New York the second morning following shipment.

Fruits and vegetables on Del-Mar-Va peninsula were regularly delivered at Philadelphia and New York produce terminals in time for the following morning's market.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET QUIET AS PRICES HOLD FIRM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 24—Fair demand for high-count sateens for quick delivery and 36-inch goods for near-by delivery featured a quiet week in the local cloth market this week. The higher count sateens sold in moderate volume. Full prices were reported obtained.

Some little business was done during the week in odd styles of print yarn construction and in fancies of print yarn.

Production here showed an increase this week as compared with several preceding weeks.

Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 4⅛c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¼c; 27-in, 56x44s, 2 15-16c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅛c.

LONDON MARKET EXTREMELY QUIET

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The stock exchange was extremely quiet today with British and German bonds and Anglo American securities a trifle firmer. Exchange on New York was $3.91⅜, and on Paris 99.31 francs.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: When industry again recovers its normal basis, it will not be possible to purchase a share in its activity at a price now obtainable in its stagnation.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market's action is reassuring. Unreasoning fear, which chiefly can be held responsible for the last decline, is gradually disappearing. Even in the present state of veiled immediate outlook, we still maintain strongly that opportunities such as the present to invest in soundest equities, at a generous rate of return, and selling at a very reasonable ratio in proportion to sub-normal earnings, will not long continue.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The ability of the security market to hold a large percentage of its recent gain is encouraging, and with the immediate outlook favoring constructive developments, it would seem that higher price levels for securities is in prospect during the coming week.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Until the market by its own action gives definite evidence of reversing its trend, we would continue to treat it from the standpoint of its being a trading affair, and suggest that trading reactions due to profit taking be utilized to acquire trading lines in issues in a favorable position to participate in any further extension of the current upswing.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We favor the acquisition of selected stocks, believing that purchases will ultimately show good profits. Many prospective buyers of stock are on the sidelines awaiting definite signs of a change in trend. A market such as we have had the last week will do much to convince this group that, barring unforeseen adverse developments, stocks should be bought.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We think that the chances of public participation are sufficiently favorable to warrant purchase of active stocks around last night's closing figures.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: It appears that the market is consolidating its position and that the next important move may be upward.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would purchase stocks for retention during the next upward cyclical movement of industry.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The action of the stock market continues to indicate an underlying upward trend.

Important!

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Do not forget that Czechoslovakia will provide you with Gifts of choice

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Quaint coloured glass Figures from North Bohemia.

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GRAIN PRICES ARE GENERALLY UP WITH RUSSIA AS FACTOR

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Grains displayed firmness early today, despite Liverpool wheat quotations not fully responsive to yesterday's sharp price upturns on this side of the Atlantic

Smallness of Russian offerings of wheat was noted and latest returns indicated that Russia's 1931 harvest was inferior to last year, with prospects that Russian exports of all cereals would not exceed 3,000,000 tons.

Opening at ½c off to ¼c up, wheat afterward showed a tendency to harden. Corn started unchanged to ¼c higher and subsequently scored advances.

Opening prices were: Wheat, 54⅝@½c; March, 57⅞@¾c; May, 59@59¼c; July, 59¼@½c. Corn, December, 37 ⅛@¼c; March, 40@40⅛c; May, 41¾@⅞c; July, 43¾@⅞c; July, 43¾c. Oats, December, 23⅝c; May, 26c; July, 25⅝c.

UNION CARBIDE NET FOR THIRD QUARTER EXCEEDS OTHER TWO

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1931, net income after all charges of $4,773,086, equal to 53 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares of stock. This compares with net of $7,208,679, in same quarter of 1930, equal to 80 cents a share on same number of shares.

Third quarter earnings of 53 cents a share compare with 50 cents a share in the second quarter and 51 cents a share in the first quarter, making a total of $1.54 cents for the nine months, against $2.22 in the corresponding period of 1930.

Net income after charges for the nine months to Sept. 30, 1931, amounted to $13,892,911 as compared with $19,988,265 in the same nine months of 1930.

GERMANS FAVOR SHIPPING ACT

BERLIN, Oct. 24—German shippers have been anxious for closer coöperation among North Atlantic lines, particularly to maintain rates and limit shipbuilding. Efforts to date have been rather fruitless it is stated here, because the Cunard Line will not abandon its large ship construction program. Reports of a special agreement between the French Line and the North German Lloyd are declared without foundation.

EATON AXLE & SPRING CO.

CLEVELAND—Eaton Axle & Spring Co., including Wilcox-Rich Corporation and Reliance Manufacturing Company from date of acquisition, reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $449,293 after charges, depreciation, federal taxes, minority interest and Wilcox-Rich Corporation class A dividends, equal to 44 cents a share on 694,470 shares of common.

OFFER REESER OIL CZAR POST

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24—E. B. Reeser, now president of the American Petroleum Institute and of Barnsdall Corporation, will become arbiter or coördinator of the California oil industry if he accepts an offer made to him by interests in the State. Formal offer has been made by the Oil Producers Sales Agency, but it is indicated the move is also sponsored by leading major companies of the State.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR PROFITS

Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for the September quarter net profit of $183,-006, equal to 10 cents a share, compared with $514,336, or 27 cents a share in the third quarter last year.

Whatever your banking requirements, one of the following departments can serve you well

Commercial — Business Accounts — Personal Accounts
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Think, Man—Think!

Is your business in a position to profit to the fullest from any quickening of general trade activity? Are your banking connections such that you know you will be able to keep pace with the keen competition that is bound to come?

We are confident that by virtue of its character and its size this bank can play an important part in the success of your business. We suggest that now is the time to plan for the future with us.

WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

199 WASHINGTON STREET [AT STATE STREET]

SHARES OF NEW YORK BANKS GAIN 25 P. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The majority of local bank stocks today showed a 25 per cent price increase, since the Federal Reserve Bank reversed its easy money policy, and raised the rate of discount 1 per cent each on two successive weeks.

Bank deposits are on the increase and the raising of the discount rate is estimated to have added around $160,000,000 to the annual earnings of the institutions. Net deposits today are approximately $400,000,000 above those of a year ago.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL BONDS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The following cable, to the fiscal agent of the State of Rio Grande do Sul external 6 per cent bonds, due 1968, is given out by the Stock Exchange Committee on Securities: "Being unable to purchase dollar exchange, the state cannot remit on Oct. 25 funds to pay the coupon maturing Dec. 1, 1931. Deposit will be made in Brazilian currency at 8½ milreis to the dollar for conversion into dollars as soon as the exchange situation allows."

HUGE INDUSTRIALIZATION PLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—A comprehensive 10-year industrialization plan to include the manufacture and sale under Government auspices of approximately $11,600,000,000 worth of machinery has been submitted for the approval of the Chinese Government by the Minister of Industry, the Commerce Department is advised from Shanghai.

MONTREAL GAS PRICES REDUCED

MONTREAL, Oct. 24—Price of gasoline has been reduced in the Montreal district one cent a gallon. The new retail price for straight gasoline is 28 cents an imperial gallon and for high test 29½ cents both prices including the provincial tax of 5 cents. The price reduction applies only to the city of Montreal, there being no change in price elsewhere in Canada.

HIGHER VALUES FOR PRODUCTS OF FARM

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—More cheerful news for the farmer is found in a tabulation showing that the value of leading farm products—wheat, cotton and corn—has increased some $370,000,000 during the last two weeks by the upward swing in the futures markets.

Figures based on current quoted prices indicate an increase since Oct. 5, in the value of wheat of $100,-691,000, of cotton $151,694,000, and of corn $114,877,000.

Consideration is given to the Government's latest estimate of the current crop, in estimating the increased valuation of cotton, also in the carryover from last season. Wheat estimates also include the current crop and carryover. The entire estimated corn crop, including the present harvest, is figured in the valuation increase.

WILSON-JONES CO.

Wilson-Jones Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1931, net income of $94,433 after all charges and taxes, equal to 69 cents a share on 136,400 shares of stock. In the 12 months to Aug. 31, 1930, net income amounted to $703,390, or $5.16 a share of stock.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $185,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The price of New York Stock Exchange memberships advanced $24,000 today. Arrangements have been made for the sale of a seat to Benjamin Block at $185,000, compared with a previous sale at $161,000.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56½. De Beers 3⅜ and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4½ per cent, discount rates on short bills 5⅝@5⅞ per cent, on three months' bills 5 11/16@5⅞ per cent.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

NEW COACH FOR MONTANA TEAM

Football Squad Appears to Be Improving as Season Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 24—While the University of Montana varsity football team has yet to win a game this season, followers of the team believe that Mr. B. F. Oakes, for the past five years line coach at the University of Nebraska, and head coach at Montana for the first time this season, is making progress. Considering the fact that eight of the best players on the 1930 squad were lost last June by graduation and that backfield veterans are few, it was hardly to be expected that Coach Oakes could turn out a finished team for the early games of the schedule.

The first game against Mt. St. Charles resulted in the strange score of 2 to 2, each team scoring a safety. The second game found Washington defeating Montana 25 to 0, while the third game resulted in another defeat, this time at the hands of Idaho, but the score of 21 to 19 would seem to indicate an improvement in Montana's play as Washington defeated Idaho the next week 38 to 7.

Coach Oakes is being assisted by H. F. Adams, backfield coach under the régime of Maj. F. W. Milburn, former head coach now recalled to active army service, by J. W. Stewart and by Adolph Lewandoski. Coach Oakes played tackle for the University of Illinois, "Western Conference" champions of 1925, and upon his graduation joined the coaching staff of the University of Tennessee. Then he went to Nebraska, to be chosen as head coach at Montana from a huge list of applicants upon Major Milburn's recall to the War College at Leavenworth, Kan.

Veterans for Line

While the backfield veterans are very few, the line is better situated as to experienced players available this fall. Many of the 1930 freshman team, which was undefeated, did not return to college or are not eligible for competition, and the loss of these men has been a hard blow.

C. J Crowley '33 of Butte is leading quarterback prospect, with W. T. Bocne '32 of Deer Lodge and D. K. Fox '33 of Billings trying out for the position. L. R. Dailey '32 of Scobey is the best fullback on the squad, a late-season star of 1930. W. W. Cox '32 of Butte and G. J. Madden '33 of Roundup are other fullback candidates of varsity experience. A B. Caven '34 of Miles City is the best halfback prospect from the freshman squad.

E. C. Burns '35 of Choteau returned to the Montana squad after a year's absence, to try for the halfback position which he held a while in the 1929 season. J. B. Larimer '33 of Miles City, R. J. McCall '34 of Missoula and J. W. McCarthy '34 of Anaconda are other backfield players expected to develop.

At center J. P. Ryan of Deer Lodge started as first choice, with R. W. Breen '32 of Butte again competing for the position, and L. P. Le Roux of Butte left-handed lineman, hoping to win a regular place at center or guard.

Other Line Candidates

Other linemen with prospects of making the squad are A. A. Botzenhardt '32, of Anaconda, tackle or guard; F. T. McCarthy '32, of Anaconda, running guard who led interference last season; R. R. Peterson '32, of Miles City, tackle; H. M. Murray '32, of Missoula, strong tackle; G. S. Snyder '32, of Missoula, a 215-pound tackle; A. B. Cosper '34, 258-pound guard from the freshman team, hailing from Froid; R. A. Davidson '33, of Roundup; R. J. McCalman '34, of Anaconda; J. C. McKay '32, of Noxon; L. E. Reynolds '34, of Anaconda, an accurate kicking guard; L. J. Kuka '34, of Havre; D. T. Brown '33, of Palo Alto, Calif.; K. O. Eckley '34, of Lewiston; D. R. Hinman '33, of Greybull, Wyo.; W. G. Williams '33, of Billings, and Claget Sanders '34, of Missoula.

Ends who turned out are A. W. Vidro '33, of Anaconda, a stellar performer last season; A. G. Dahlberg '33, of Butte; C. K. Lyman '34, of Helena; Allen MacKenzie '33, of Miles City and Lawrence Prather '34, of Missoula.

PONZI QUALIFIES IN BILLIARD TEST

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia scored his fourth straight win in the eastern sectional pocket billiards championship here last night and assured himself of a place in the world's championship tournament at Philadelphia in December.

Ponzi conquered Richard Dailey of New York, 100 to 37, in 14 innings last night, and with only one more match to play can get no worse than a tie with Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., for the lead. Ponzi's high run was 31: Dailey's eight.

Woods won his third game in four starts, defeating Peter Judice of Brooklyn, 100 to 64 in six innings. Woods' high run was 42, Judice's 38. It was Judice's second defeat in four matches.

George Kelly of Philadelphia won his second game of the tournament, defeating Joseph Proscita of Gloversville, N. Y., 100 to 83 in 33 innings. Kelly's high run was 40, Proscita's 23. It was Proscita's fourth straight defeat and left the Gloversville star in last place behind Dailey, who has won one game in four.

YACHTSMEN MEET AT BOSTON Y. C.

At a regular meeting of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association at the Boston Yacht Club Friday evening with Commodore George Hamilton presiding, a move toward a non-conflicting racing schedule and special cup night events during the 1932 season among Boston harbor yachts was made. John T. Scully, director of the industrial bureau of Boston, was the guest speaker and gave a brief talk on the development of the port of Boston. A tribute was paid to Capt. Frank Holbrook of the coast guard for his service during the yachting season. Legislative items connected with yachting were discussed.

SPORTS FRENCH

RUGBY FOOTBALLERS SEE RAYS OF HOPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

RAYS of hope have been seen through the clouds which overspread French Rugby football. The Prince of Wales, one of the world's keenest sportsmen, has talked informally with two prominent French "internationals" about the regretted "split" between Britain's four unions and the French Federation, and since then a committee of French "internationals" has approached the federation and the rival organization, the Union Française de Rugby Amateur, with a view to bringing about the resumption of Franco-British matches. The outcome has been an announcement that both governing bodies of the game in France would consider sympathetically any constructive proposals likely to extricate French Rugger from its present deplorable situation.

In a nutshell, the position is that France has been put outside international Rugby, as that phrase is understood in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. These four countries, from representatives of which the International Board is constituted, have for many years participated in a competition on the league system, each meeting the other three once, and around 1910 France was admitted to the tournament. Until after the war, however, French Rugger was not regarded particularly seriously by the Britishers, and, indeed, in Scotland it has never been the custom to award a "cap" to a player on the strength of his selection to oppose the bearers of the Gallic chanticleer.

French Standard of Play Improves

But, all the time, the standard of match play in France was improving, and in due course the French national side defeated all the British representative fifteens in turn. The last to succumb was the Welsh at Paris in 1928. With victories over all the countries that had nurtured and developed the handling code, French Rugby footballers felt that they could reasonably claim to have "arrived," and they felt, too, that it was high time French interests were represented on the International Board. The board, however, thought otherwise, and its attitude became understandable at the end of last season, when it took the drastic action of ruling France out of the international tournament until such time as her Rugby authorities should have set their house in order. The board had had its attention drawn to the state into which the game had drifted in France owing to an overemphasis of its competitive aspect, poor refereeing, "shamateurism," and so forth, and the board decided to dissolve its contacts with France until satisfied that there was no material divergence between the British and French conceptions of how the game should be played and administered.

France was therefore confronted with the alternatives of being dissociated from the British unions (to which the French game owes much), or settling the dispute which has arisen between the French Federation and the union formed by the clubs which resigned from the national governing body as a protest against the existing state of affairs. Whatever views may be held of the rights and wrongs of the seceding clubs' action, the schism could be read as an encouraging and healthy sign, because, admittedly, a "clean up" was overdue. France is really young in the game, although it has been playing it, after a fashion, since the eighties, and has participated in international matches for a quarter of a century; but there are probably more players in the country, nowadays, than in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales put together, and the "fans," who can work themselves into a white heat over the excitement of the game as a spectacular combat, are not yet well educated in the finer points and have absorbed few of its great and valuable traditions. The seceding clubs felt that the atmosphere had gone wrong, and they took the law into their own hands. They quit the federation, withdrew from the much-criticized national championship, and instituted a "friendly" tournament, wherein keenness was to be subordinated to cleanness. This created a distinctly embarrassing situation for the French Federation governing the sport.

Rival Organizations Must Fuse

From this point onward, French Rugby has been a house divided against itself, ruled by two heads, and the solution, it is obvious, must lie in some sort of fusion of the rival organizations. At the time of writing these lines, it was not possible to describe the hope of fusion as anything much more than a hope. But, after all, hope is better than despair, and there was some ground, a short while back, for the words of despair voiced by those who talked about Franco-British fixtures as a thing of the past, and even cast their eye tentatively round the horizon to see where fresh international contacts might be made. The results of this reconnaisance can hardly have been a consolation for the loss of the fixtures which France requires most, as the game in Germany, Italy and Spain is nowhere near the British and French standards, and the same remark applies to other European countries where it has taken root slightly, and in America and Japan. Recently there has been talk of bringing over Rugby teams from the United States. This departure would not create a precedent, for it is on record that an American fifteen beat France at Paris in 1924 in the Rugby section of the Olympic Games. All other Rugger-playing countries are British dominions—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—and their activities in connection with France are not likely to run counter to the policy of the International Board.

As the 800 clubs affiliated to the French Federation have shown themselves overwhelmingly in favor of the club championhip, which brings tangible benefits into their treasuries, abandonment of this competition seems to be out of the question, much as the 100 clubs of the Amateur Union may wish to see it abolished, and it would seem, therefore, that the federation must convince the union (and the International Board) that the French national championship can be played without the unpleasant features, on and off the field, which have spoiled it in the past. To discuss this matter, vitally important to the future of French Rugby, the rival forces must get together; and because the offices of a third party can obviously be of assistance, the interest of the Prince of Wales and the enthusiasm of a group of old "internationals," who have upheld France's honor worthily in international games, are hailed as rays of hope.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE acquisition of Frankie Finnigan, Ottawa right wing last year, may bring about a change in the Toronto Maple Leaf lineup. Andy Blair, first-line center, was not up to standard last year and Finnigan may take right wing on that line and Ace Bailey, regular right wing and a capable center, may take Blair's position.

Since Philadelphia and Ottawa have dropped from the National Hockey League, each team is now housed in a modern, up-to-date rink. Chicago leads with its Coliseum, Detroit with its Olympia, New York with its Madison Square Garden, Toronto with its new Maple Leaf Gardens, Boston with the Boston Garden and Montreal with the Forum.

As the story goes, Norman "Dutch" Gainor, former Bruin left wing, who will devote his services to Rangers this year, left Boston with none too happy a remembrance. He thinks well of the Hub fans, and they think well of him, but someone is reported to have "borrowed" close to $1700 of his money uninvited just after the close of hockey last spring while he was out of his room.

Deacon Waite, former Boston Tiger, Springfield and Ranger center, will play for Syracuse in the International Hockey League this season.

Dave Kerr, Montreal Maroon goalie, has what probably is the most unique hobby of any player in the league—he devotes much time to training carrier pigeons.

Johnny Mitchell, part owner and playing manager of the Duluth Hornets in the American Hockey Association this year, is making his début handling a team along with a team mate of his back in 1916 on the famous sixty-first battalion team of Winnipeg, Allan Cup champions. On that team with Mitchell was Joe Simpson, former New York American defenseman, who is managing the New Haven team in the Canadian-American League this season.

Canadiens reported much heavier, almost every man on the squad showing a gain in weight. Albert Leduc was heaviest with 202 pounds, Joliat weighed 137½, G. Mantha 159, S. Mantha 176, Morens 170, Lesieur 199, Burke 173, Rivers 159, Lepine 175, Mondou 182, Larochelle 163, Pusie 195, Gagnon 144.

Although Hugh Caldwell, president of the Seattle team in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, seems determined upon selling his players because Frank Patrick refuses to resign as league president, it is believed that the league will reorganize and operate with new plans regardless of Seattle.

J. M. LAYTON QUALIFIES

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—John M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., won the southern sectional pocket billiard tournament, qualifying event for the United States tournament, here last night when he defeated Benny Allen of Kansas City, 100 to 56, in 12 innings. Layton has held both the world's three-cushion and pocket billiard titles. Except for the second inning, when Allen had a run of 47, Layton played much the better game. Layton's high run was 36.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Penn State 3, Cornell 1.
Princeton 3, Swarthmore 2.
Yale 2, Dartmouth 0.

College Football Results

Bethany 6, Baker 0.
Catholic 12, N. C. State 7.
Central St. 0, N. S. Teach 0.
C. M. S. Teach 59, Kemper Acad. 0.
Davis-Elkins 21, St. Francis 0.
Dayton 26, Butler 2.
Detroit 9, West Virginia 7.
Duke 28, Wake Forest 0.
Elmhurst 14, Sturtieff 6.
Eureka 12, Normal 0.
Evansville 14, Danville N. S. 0.
Fort Hays S. C. 6, McPherson 2.
Geneva 14, Grove City 7.
Georgetown (Ky.) 25, Transylvania 0.
Gustav Adolphus 15, Hamline 0.
Howard 6, Maryville 6.
Indiana S. T. 6, E. Ill. Teach 0.
Iowa Cent. 35, Iowa State (B) 0.
John Carroll 40, Wilmington 14.
Kansas Wesleyan 25, Ottawa 6.
Louisiana Tech 13, Millsaps 7.
Loyola (South) 13, Mississippi 4.
Loyola 26, St. John's (N. Y.) 6.
Manchester 14, Ball Teach 6.
Miami 7, Rollins 0.
Missouri Valley 7, Drury 0.
Morris Harvey 19, Morehead Teach. 0.
Mount Union 25, Ashland 0.
Muskingum 21, Heidelberg 6.
M. M. S. T. 6, Missouri S. of M. 0.
Oklahoma City 13, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Rockhurst 26, Wm. Jewell 7.
Simpson 13, Coe 6.
St. Ambrose 32, Buena Vista 0.
St. Louis 43, Grinnell 6.
St. Thomas 7, Macalester 0.
St. Vincent 38, Salem 0.
Southeastern Teach. 20, East Cent. 0.
Temple 6, Haskell 0.
Texas Christian 6, Simmons 0.
Texas Tech 46, Colorado Mines 0.
Union 7, Louisiana N. S. 6.
Union College 19, Sue Bennett 6.
Urbana 18, Cedarville 0.
Valley Forge 13, Ursinus 1935 12.
Washburn 7, Wichita 6.
Westminster 12, Cape Girardeau 0.
Western Maryland 0, Duquesne 0.
W. T. Teach 6, Phillips 0.
Wittenberg 12, Xavier 7.
Yale 150's 19, Villanova 150's 0.

COOKS FAIL TO REPORT

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—The failure of the famous Cook brothers—Bun and Bill—to report at the training camp of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League has begun to bother Manager Lester Patrick. It is reported contracts offered the Rangers' first string forwards have not met with their approval. Art Somers and Vic Desjardine, acquired in the deal that sent Paul Thompson to Chicago, and "Rib" Milks, Cliff Barton and "Bud" Jarvis of the disbanded Philadelphia club, reported yesterday.

HOCKEY GAME FOR CHARITY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Boston and Springfield unemployed will benefit equally from a hockey game between the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League to be played in the Eastern States Exposition Arena Nov. 7, it was announced yesterday by Mayor D. R. Winter, who is making the arrangements. The proceeds will be divided.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Lafayette 24, Lehigh 31.
Maine 27, Bates 30.
Princeton 27, Columbia 28.
Wesleyan 28, Conn. Aggies 29.

CAREY NAMED CLUB MANAGER

Given One-Year Contract as Brooklyn Robins Pilot for 1932

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Max L. Carey, former Pittsburgh centerfielder and later coach of the Brooklyn Robins of the National League, yesterday was named manager of the Robins for 1932 succeeding Wilbert Robinson.

Carey was named at a meeting of the Brooklyn Robins directorate at Ebbets Field yesterday and his contract is for one year. He has been connected with organized baseball since 1909 when he played shortstop with the South Bend team of the Central League.

Carey went up with Pittsburgh in 1911 and was with them until 1926 when he was released to Brooklyn in midseason. He was an active player with Brooklyn during the remainder of the 1926 season and the 1927 and 1928 campaigns and was with them in 1929 as coach. In 1930 he returned to Pittsburgh as coach, but was released last year and was out of baseball last summer.

For years he was the National League's leading base stealer, his high-water mark being reached in 1916 when he stole 63 bases. As coach of Brooklyn he developed Babe Herman into one of the outstanding base stealers of the older circuit.

Robinson has had a glamorous history both as a player and as a manager, winning two pennants with the Robins, but in recent years his teams have not been so successful.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 24 (AP)—Wilbert Robinson, for 17 years manager of the Brooklyn Robins, expressed surprise last night when newspaper men informed him he had been replaced as pilot of the Robins by Max Carey.

Robinson, who spends his winters at his Dover Hall home, near here, said he did not even know the directors of the Brooklyn Club were holding a meeting yesterday. Beyond expressing surprise, he said: "I have nothing to say. If the directors want Carey as manager it's all right with me."

MAINE HARRIERS WIN STATE TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

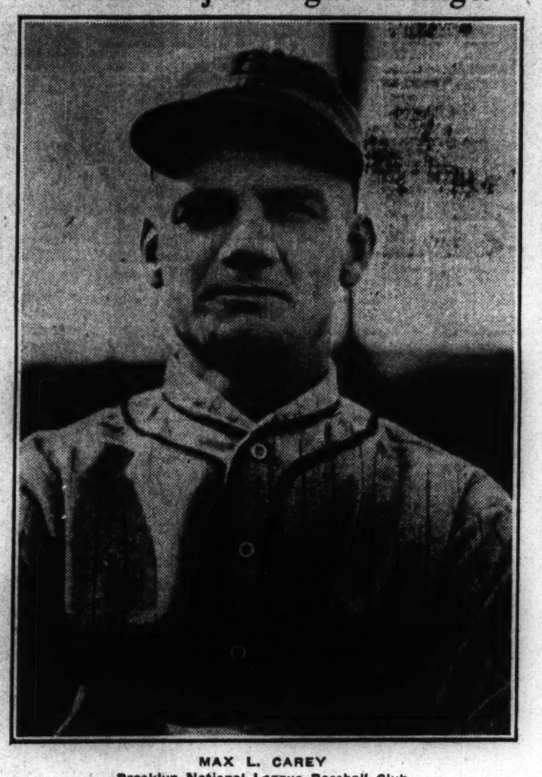
LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 24—University of Maine regained the state cross-country running title yesterday after a two-year lapse by defeating Bates College, 27 to 30. Norman E. Whitten and Jellison of Bates and Booth of Maine crossed the line practically tied for first in 26m. 42s., but were placed in the order named. The time is reported to be a new record.

Everett A. Gunning and Theodore A. Earl of Maine, the next two to finish, were timed in 28m. for the five-mile course.

CONACHER HOLDING OUT

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—The first holdout of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League was reported yesterday. Charlie Conacher refused to sign the contract offered him by Conny Smythe, Toronto manager. The details of the contract were not announced. Seven other members of the club have not signed their contracts, but are expected to come to terms with the Leafs' management this week.

A New Major League Manager



MAX L. CAREY
Brooklyn National League Baseball Club

Springfield Wins The Harvard Meet

HARVARD OPEN CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDING 1931

Springfield	44
Rhode Island State	53
Bowdoin	65
Boston College	82
Northeastern	151
Massachusetts State	170
Boston University	316

Springfield Training School's cross country team won the fourth annual Harvard open intercollegiate meet on the Charlesbank course yesterday and took the Dennis O'Connell trophy. It was Springfield's fourth successive triumph. Brendon Moynahan of Boston College was the individual winner in the field of over 200 harriers representing seven colleges.

Moynahan took the lead early in the first mile, and held it over the entire distance of 4½ miles. His winning time was 23m. 54.2s. S. A. Brown was the first Springfield man and he placed second to Moynahan.

Springfield won the meet with 44 points and Rhode Island followed a close second with 53 points. Harvard competed in the meet, but did not count in the scoring, using the race to determine the last three places on its varsity team to meet Yale. J. M. Estabrook '34 finishing first, followed by A. B. Halowell '34, brother of the varsity captain, and J. W. Putnam '32. The first 10 men to place in the Harvard open meet:

1—B. Moynahan, Boston College; 2—S. A. Brown, Springfield; 3—E. Cotter, Rhode Island State; 4—R. F. Ward, Boston College; 5—H. Gibbs, Springfield; 6—H. Miner, Rhode Island State; 7—F. J. Lang, Boston College; 8—A Arnold, Rhode Island State; 9—P. Doyle, Springfield; 10—K. H. Anderson, Springfield.

BY-PLAYS

"HOW COME" FOOTBALL LOSING INTEREST AMONG STUDENTS?

MORE than one story has appeared during the last few years that the undergraduates at the big colleges of the United States are losing interest in the game of football, and it is not so long ago that one of Harvard's best players created somewhat of a sensation by announcing that he did not enjoy playing the game. The fact that undergraduates were not holding mass meetings and cheering their varsity teams on the eve of a big game, as in the good old days, was taken as indicating that football was losing its hold on the undergraduates.

Perhaps this is true in some colleges, but it will be rather difficult to convince anyone that such a condition of affairs exists at Harvard; and no doubt there are other colleges which can give similar proof, although it is not likely that any can show such a record as the Harvard Athletic Association can produce this fall. That football at Harvard is just as popular as ever, if not more so, would seem to be a safe deduction to be made from the following statistics given out by the H. A. A.:

Full suit equipments given out	548
Number of players reporting daily	408
Number of players on varsity squad	42
Number of players on second varsity	48
Number of players on freshman squad	50
Number of players on 150-pound team	46
Number of players on intramural squads	135
Number of players on house teams	97

With the exception of the first varsity and freshmen, about the only reward which can come to any of these players is the fun of playing, which would certainly seem to indicate that there are still some Harvard undergraduates who like the game well enonugh to play it without any special incentive.

* * *

AFTER THE NEW FOOTBALL

Possibilities of the 1932 season finding more than one of the four new balls introduced into the field of sport this year still holding sway now appear to be entirely eliminated, following the announcement of E. K. Hall, chairman of the football rules committee, that the question of the eight-panel football, which made its appearance this fall, will be taken up at the next rules committee meeting, and the announcement that the American League may adopt the same kind of ball as was used by the National League during the last season. Already the 1931 golf ball has been eliminated from the picture, and there is very little doubt about the eight-paneled football meeting with the same fate, and nobody except the originator and manufacturer will be affected by the abolishment of the football. If the American League takes up the National League ball in place of the one it used this year, it will be a good thing for the game, as baseball fans would much rather see the two leagues using the same ball. Then there would be more satisfaction in comparing the records made in the two leagues than was the case this year.

* * *

BIG GRIDIRON GAMES STILL PAYING WELL

Announcements that there are public sales of tickets to the big college football games this fall are leading some people to see a marked decline in the financial returns of the game. No doubt there has been somewhat of a falling off for the preliminary demands as the result of the business depression, but it looks as if this would not seriously affect the amounts of money available for the defraying of the expenses of other sports maintained by the colleges. About all that these public sales have done is to give some of the public a chance to see games which they have not been able to attend in previous years. That they appreciate this is quite apparent from the fact that there were few vacant seats at the Harvard-Army game; that practically all, if not all, of the tickets offered to the public for the Yale-Army game were quickly taken up; that the surplus for the Harvard-Texas game was eagerly sought by the general public, and also that returns from 16 of the important games played Oct. 10 reported an attendance of 433,000. No doubt, some of those men who have had charge of the giving out of tickets to the big games are welcoming a lessening demand, as it must certainly relieve the pressure exerted by those who feel that they had special rights to certain games.

OVER the NET

DR. A. H. FYZEE, Indian Davis Cup player, captured his second Welsh covered court tennis championship recently at Craigside, Llandudo, when he defeated W. Radcliffe of Lancashire, Eng., 6—3, 6—1. Dr. Fyzee was not fully extended until the semifinal, where Vincent Allman-Smith forced him to 6—4, 6—4. Two former holders of the title competed: Sir George Thomas, who has five victories to his credit, which equals that of T. M. Mavrogordato, and Allman-Smith, high-ranking Irish player, who won in 1929. Miss N. Case, Welsh international player, defeated the defending champion, Miss Freda James, in the semifinal round, 6—3, 6—4, but lost in the final to Miss M. Johnstone, 6—3, 6—0. Men's doubles honors were taken by Radcliffe and B. Howard Baker, and women's doubles went to Miss James and Miss I. Howitt. Allman-Smith and Miss J. Ingram captured the "mixed" title by defeating W. G. Ireland and Miss Case, 6—3, 6—4.

Lawn Tennis and Badminton (England) in its Notes and News Column reports: The general committee of the Queen's Club in their annual report state that, owing to the London covered court championships not having proved attractive enough to be a financial success, it has been decided to discontinue them and to substitute a covered court tournament in the spring for members only.

Martin Plaa, French professional, retained his professional doubles championship of Germany this year in Berlin with his new partner, R. Ramillion, but he lost his singles title in the semifinal stage when he was beaten by a young German, H. Nusslein, in four sets. With Ramillion, Plaa defeated Nusslein and Richter, 6—3, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2, in the semifinal round, and R. Nauch and Bartelt, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2, in the final.

F. R. Leighton Crawford recently won the Desborough Challenge Lawn Tennis-Golf Cup under trying conditions at the R. A. C. Country Club, Epsom, Eng. Crawford's score of 90—18—72 gave him the prize presented by Messrs. Mappan and Webb as well as the Desborough Cup. Crawford is a member of the All-England Tennis Club and the Worthing (Sussex) Golf Club. Scratch prize, presented by A. E. L. Slatenger, was won by M. A. Bryceson with the lowest handicap, 2. His gross score was 79.

In the international championship of Paris for the Foree Cup, P. Feret won the singles by defeating Andre Merlin, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4. Mme. Mathieu won the women's championship for the fifth time by defeating Mlle. Sigart, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon won from Marcel Besnard and Edouard Maier in the men's doubles final, 1—6, 8—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3, while the women's doubles went to Mlle. Metaxa and Mlle. Sigart, who won the final from Mlle. Adamoff and Mlle. Claude Anet, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CALDER

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24 (By the Canadian Press) — An agreement putting into effect the resolution permitting the Ottawa Senators to suspend operations for one year has been signed by Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, and Frank Ahearn, Fred Burpee and Redmond Quain of the Ottawa Hockey Association. The agreement was signed at a conference here yesterday.

By the agreement Ottawa retains full membership in the league, shares in any profits the circuit may make and has the right to send delegates with full voting power to league meetings.

The agreement gives Ottawa $25,000 for the rental of its players and the notes which Ahearn indorsed to pay off last year's debts were taken over and indorsed by the league.

REGINA OR WINNIPEG TITLE RUGBY SCENE

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 24—Either Regina or Winnipeg will be the scene of the Western Canada senior football final this fall, President E. A. McCusker announced. His statement the other night that the final would be played either at Calgary or Vancouver was made in error, Mr. McCusker said.

In making the announcement of the correct venue of the finals, he also mentioned that the Alberta-British Columbia semifinal series may be decided best two out of three games. No dates have been set for this series, but it is billed to be completed by Nov. 7.

The final will be played on Nov. 14, between winners of the British Columbia-Alberta series and Saskatchewan-Manitoba semifinal.

RANDELL COOK WINS RACE

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Randell Cook '34 of Evanston, Ill., yesterday won the gold watch offered by the Dartmouth Athletic Council for the fastest finisher in the annual handicap cross-country race. Cook, captain of last year's freshman team, covered the three and a half miles in 12m. 20 4-5s. William C. Wilson of Bronxville, N. Y., aided by a two-minute handicap, crossed the finish line first.

NEW ZEALAND OPPOSES NEW BOAT SERVICE

American Matson Line to Australia Said to Be Subsidized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z. — Protests against the inauguration of the new shipping service between the United States and Australia in the American Matson Line were voiced by a recent deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand to the Prime Minister. The Matson Line steamers, it was pointed out, are to call at Fiji and New Zealand on their way to Australian points. They are assisted by the United States Government in various ways, including the loan of money for the construction of new ships.

The objection to the entry of such ships, the deputation said, would be much less if British ships were not debarred from plying between American ports, but the objectors contrast the inability of British liners to take passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco with the freedom allowed the Matson ships in trading between the British ports of Suva (Fiji), Auckland, and Sydney.

Many ships are laid up in New Zealand ports, and the local seamen's union is strongly opposing the entry of the Matson Line on the ground that it is taking work away from British sailors.

The chambers of commerce deputation asked the Government to move in the matter. It was supported by the leader of the Labor Party. The spokesman said that the conditions under which the Matson Line was going to trade would make it impossible for the present service to compete. It was suggested that trade between Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia should be regarded as coastwise, thus making it impossible for foreign shipping to intrude.

The Prime Minister said that the Government was considering the question, but New Zealand alone could not take the steps suggested. The matter affected Australia and Great Britain as well as New Zealand. He had had no representations from these countries on the subject. He added that the continual imposition of tariffs, embargoes and restrictions was making trade very difficult and he believed that this had a great bearing on the present condition of world trade.

Danube States Seek Economic Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian branch organization of the Pan-Europa Union has addressed an urgent appeal to corresponding organizations in the Danube states to arrange a meeting for the discussion of ways and means to bring about an economic rapprochement between the Danube states.

The situation there was such as to make coöperative measures imperative, it was urged, and to this end the governments in the respective states should be called upon to appoint a joint economic committee after the pattern of that agreed upon by France and Germany at the recent parleys in Berlin. Such economic coöperation, it was emphasized, would by no means affect individual national interests, but would rather prove helpful in settling international problems.

Among the schemes for central European rapprochement, that of Professor Elemér Hantos, former Secretary of State in Hungary, ranks foremost. For many years he has been studying the subject and advocating an "economic reorganization of central Europe." As the result of a recent conference held in Geneva concerning this treatise, Professor Hantos has modified his scheme to meet the latest developments. He has now based it, for the near future only, upon the coöperation of the following succession states: Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania, while originally including Germany in his proposed system.

Jugoslavia Explains Political Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Ministers have gone on tour in all parts of the country in order to explain the Government's intentions with regard to Jugoslavia's political future.

The opinion in authoritative circles has been that the rescinding of the Constitution in 1929 opened a new era of three stages: first, pacification and unification of the laws; then evolution and transition to some democratic form of state, and, finally, the actual change to a democratic and constitutional system.

Since the opposition is at present abstaining from participation in politics, there is not expected to be any opposition in the Skupstina (Parliament). Nevertheless, it is believed that of 305 deputies and 96 senators there will certainly be found at least a few who will not share the Government's policy entirely. These then, it is said, will form the nucleus from which an opposition will develop, until a proper parliamentary régime is introduced.

ENGLAND FINDS NEED OF EFFICIENCY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A warning that if tariff walls are raised and used merely to protect industrial inefficiency, national bankruptcy would threaten Britain, was voiced at the annual conference of the British Works Management Association here recently.

Speakers at the meeting expressed the opinion that were the much mooted tariff to materialize, an intensive rationalization of production would have to accompany it if British industry were to successfully compete in the world's markets.

ROUMANIA BEGINS DUMPING ON LARGE SCALE

Former Cabinet Minister Charges Nation Follows Soviet Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Roumania, hitherto a severe critic of Soviet exporting methods, has itself started intensive dumping, according to Mr. Virgil Madgearu, former Minister of Commerce and Industry under the Maniu Government.

The point of Mr. Madgearu's attack was the export premium paid on wheat, or the 10,000 lei paid by the state to the exporter of each carload sold abroad. This, he said, is not only permitting, but almost compelling the people to sell their wheat below world prices. In fact, the premium paid is more than half as much as the price received from the buyer. The former Minister of Commerce and Industry says there is no other name for this than outright dumping, and that some other method should have been adopted to save the farmer.

In the same strain the premium paid to producers of crude oil, with the hopes of saving the petroleum industry, is called encouragement of dumping, and that since the people themselves in the long run pay the premiums through internal taxation, support in the form of a loan or even the postponement of taxes due to the state, might better have been given.

Mr. Madgearu says that Roumanian wheat is being offered abroad at 15 per cent below world prices at present, due to the rush of the exporter and the farmer to secure the premium while it is available.

The Minister of Agriculture has just given out new figures, which, however, indicate that Roumanian export will soon cease. According to these, 57,000 cars of wheat have already been engaged abroad, half of which has been shipped and premiums paid. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Argetoianu, was recently quoted as saying that his estimation for wheat available for foreign markets was 50,000 cars, which amount has already been passed, thus causing many to believe that wheat export will soon come to a very sudden stop and that interior prices will immediately rise.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The purpose of the new special committee, formed to establish a social economic center, is to coördinate data, with a view to giving direction to world social economic planning. Its members are drawn from all parts of the world.

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Brown Shoe Earning Dividend And Strengthening Finances

Estimated Net for Year Put at $4 a Share on Common —Efficiency Increasing—Large Working Capital —Company Steadily Retiring Preferred

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 133 in the Series

The manufacture of footwear is regarded as a prime or necessary industry less subject to the effects of trade recessions than the average business. This belief is substantiated by the record of Brown Shoe Company, third largest maker of shoes in the United States, which in the first six months of the current fiscal year covered its dividend requirements by an ample margin, and is currently enjoying a high rate of operations.

Originally established in 1879, this company has expanded until today it operates 16 factories with a daily capacity of 70,000 pairs of shoes, making it one of the largest in the world. Without bonded debt and with a working capital larger than a year ago, Brown Shoe has resisted notably adverse influences, maintained its unit volume of sales and has branched out into the field of growing girl and junior footwear.

The company is incorporated in New York, succeeding one of the same name organized under Missouri laws. Its factories are located in four states, one each in Indiana and Tennessee and the rest in Illinois and Missouri. It owns six selling organizations, including Central Shoe Company, United Shoe Manufacturing Company, Mound City Shoe Company, Capital Shoemakers, Inc., and Blue Ribbon Shoemakers, Inc.

Steady Earning Power

Recently it established the W. B. Johnson Company, which will manufacture juvenile shoes in St. Louis. It has a full line of shoes for the adult and also is active in the field of work shoes. Its trade names are widely known, including "Buster Brown," "Brown-bilt" and "Blue Ribbon" footwear. The company has concentrated upon medium and low-priced shoes.

The bulk of the company's operations are centered around St. Louis where it has a sole leather plant and a general supply division. Through the Moench Tanning Company, it owns sole leather tanneries at Gowanda, N. Y. It also leases a plant for the manufacture of paper boxes, trimmings, wood heels, etc.

Since the post-war deflation, Brown Shoe Company has enjoyed a large and fairly steady gross business averaging about $31,400,000 a year in the last eight years. Operating income in that period has averaged $1,974,851, indicating earnings before taxes of about 6.3 cents per dollar of sales. The current depression affected the company's gross as well as its ratio of net to gross, but not in the same ratio. There was a decline in sales in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, from that of the preceding year of 26 per cent, but the operating net only fell off from 5.4 cents per dollar of sales to slightly under 5.3 cents.

The average yearly net earnings over the last eight years have been good, with a high record of $2,052,177 shown in 1925 and a low of $1,227,376 in 1923. The 1925 net was 50 per cent above that of 1924, which in turn was above that of 1923. The decline in 1926 was followed by a 42 per cent gain in 1928, then a 23 per cent drop in 1927, succeeded by a 20 per cent rise in 1929. Profits for 1930 fiscal year were 23 per cent under those of 1929.

Strong Financial Position

Sales and earnings in the first half of the current fiscal year have fallen off moderately, but net is still well above common dividend requirements. Sales for the six months ended April 30, 1931, were $12,507,931 compared with $14,045,976 in the like period of the preceding year, while net income after charges and taxes was $568,003 or $1.74 a common share compared with last year's half of $598,271 or $1.84 a common share.

Thus while sales dropped 19 per cent, net income fell only 5 per cent, an indication of increasing efficiency and a tight hold on expenses.

The last balance sheet shows a marked strengthening of the financial position. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities which was less than six to one on April 30, 1930, had risen to about 12 to one a year later. Current assets were $13,042,076 against $1,103,025 current liabilities.

In the interim, cash had been increased about $1,000,000, receivables by $600,000, and inventory by $1,769,000, while notes and accounts payable were pared down by $1,677,000. Last month, directors retired 1375 shares of preferred stock, bringing down outstanding preferred to 35,750 shares and correspondingly strengthening the position of the common stock.

Affords Generous Yield

There is no funded debt. Common stock outstanding totals 252,000 shares There has been no issue of capital stock for over five years. The preferred stock, paying $7, has been reduced steadily from a total of $6,000,000 originally issued in 1913 and in 1920 to the present figure of $3,575,000.

The original $100 par common was increased in 1920 by a 33 1-3 per cent stock dividend and in 1925 changed to no par when three shares of the present stock were issued for each old share held. On the $100 par shares $4 annually was paid in 1924 and 1925, and on the no par stock the initial rate of $2 was advanced to $2.50 in the third quarter of 1927. The current rate of $3 a share annually dates from the third quarter of 1929.

It is estimated that earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1931, will approximate $4 a share on the common, which will be a 33 1-3 per cent coverage for the dividend. This would compare with $4.22 a share in 1930, $5.78 in 1929 and $4.60 in 1928.

The common which has sold within a range of 45½ and 32¾ this year is currently quoted around 35 where it yields better than 8.5 per cent. The preferred stock is inactive and very stable, its range thus far in 1931 lying between 118¼ and 117½, with a yield of approximately 6 per cent.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Custer Arms, 671 Palmer Ave., adjoining Parkway—4, 5 and 6 rooms (3 baths); dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets; restaurant; on premises or telephone Scarsdale 472 or Plaza 3-4300.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 248 Putnam Avenue—Four rooms and bath, electric lights, coal range and gas stove; large yard; rent $31 per month. H. WELCH. Tel. Porter 4111-W.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 15 Mt. Everett St.—Sunny upper 6-room apartment in 2-family house; conveniently located; reasonable. Ocean 1103.

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y., The Gibson, Northern Boulevard at 149th St.—3 rooms and dining alcove to 6 rooms, 3 baths; fireproof; near Murray Hill Station; from $70. Telephone Flushing 9-6781.

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N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

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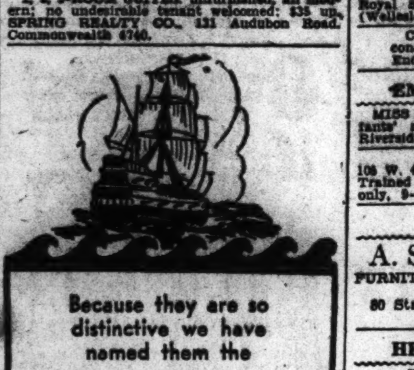

Because they are so distinctive we have named them the
Mayflower Suites
at the
Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD
Com. 4500

The Mayflower Suites consist of a Living Room, Bedroom, Kitchenette-Dinette, and Bath. They are ever so bright and sunny, and offer everything the most critical demand in their apartment home.

As you know, the Myles Standish has complete hotel service available, and its guests enjoy many features not found in any other apartment hotel in Boston.

We urge you to inspect these unusual accommodations and see how moderately they are priced.

NORDBLOM Management

BELMONT, MASS.—Upper 5-room apartment, sun room, glassed-in porch, hot water heat, garage; rent $75. MRS. MORSE, 35a Payson Rd.

BOSTON, 65 St. Botolph St.—Unusually pleasant apartment, 5 rooms, all outside, entirely modernized, electric refrigerator, basement bedroom, janitor, plenty heat; rent reduced to $70. Phone before 6, Haymarket 1479; evenings Commonwealth 5826.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—20 minutes to Boston; unique first floor, 9-room, sunny, outside suite; reception hall, 3 baths, refrigeration, glass porch; steam; janitor. 89 Marion St. Asp. 7528.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, beautiful apartment, Frigidaire, open porch, all sunny; occupied by quiet American family; off Carlton St.; 10 minutes to Park St. Regent 3736.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, Baby Grand piano. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

Furnished and Unfurnished Apts.
BACK BAY—BROOKLINE—BEACON HILL
ALL SIZES, $35-$45 and up. Open evenings and Sundays. Auto service.
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Nottingham Building, Copley Sq. Ken. 3029

Harvard Sq. Apts.
Elevators, refrigeration, janitor service, etc. 1-2-3-4 rooms, $45 to $60 per month. Apply
R. C. GROVESTEIN
34-A BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ.
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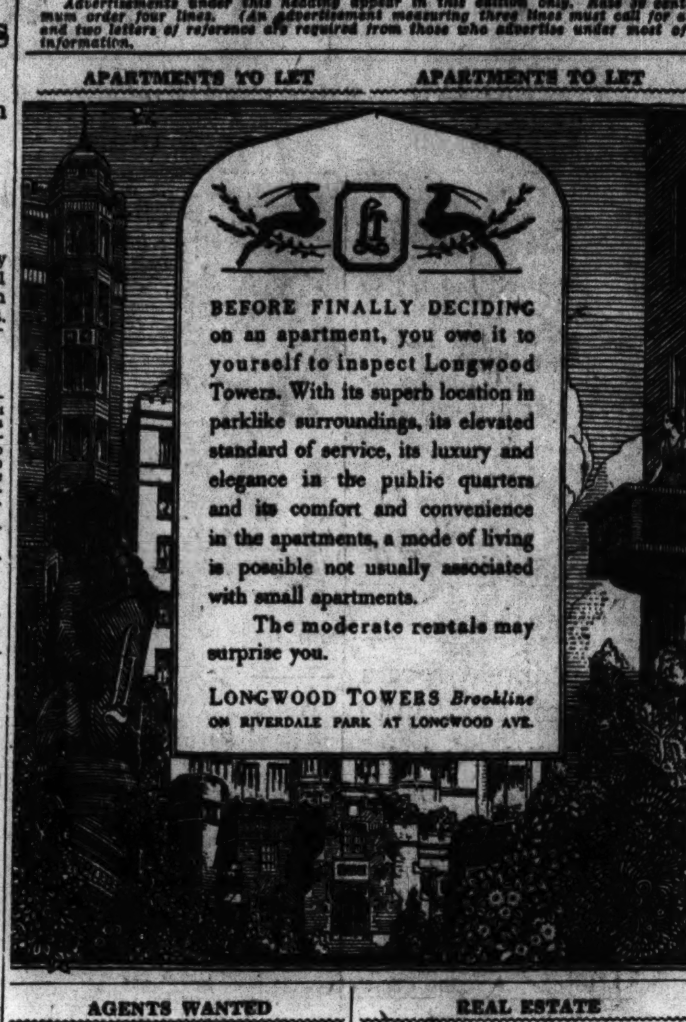
Large Airy Rooms
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
MURPHY BEDS
CRAFTEX WALLS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
AND ALL OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES COMBINE to make our one and two-room suites the finest apartments in Boston. AND—five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Fenway Holding Co.
OFFICE: 119 Peterborough Street, Boston
Phone COMmonwealth 8325 or 7586

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET



AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS
BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes, cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful $10 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St., Room 827, Boston.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Whipplewhite drop-leaf table and other antique pieces. MISS SMITH, 18 Garden Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-0337.

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

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EXPERT REPAIRING, Restoring and Reviving IN YOUR OWN HOME; personal service; good workmanship guaranteed. Write SAMUEL PEARSON, 48 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

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Entire Stock of
Fenway Furniture Shoppe
1024 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Will be sold at public auction
Monday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M.
Wm. K. McKay Co., *Auctioneers*

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

A SACRIFICE for immediate sale, Chrysler Royal Sedan, late 1929. Tel. Wellesley 2151 (Wellesley, Mass.).

CHEVROLET 1931 sedan, excellent condition, new rubber, unused spare. Endicott 2-0629, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City, PENna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

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A. SPALDING & SON
FURNITURE FINISHERS and REPAIRERS
ANTIQUES RESTORED
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University 2593

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED violinist; young lady for trio work; Christian Scientist preferred. Newton North 4869-R, Newton, Mass.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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FLORIDA home for rent, winter season; desirable, well located, heated. NANNIE B. LONG, Winter Haven, Fla.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., 14 minutes from New York—Beautiful, completely furnished 8-room home; 3 bathrooms, enclosed sun porch; garage; plot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; winter fuel included; 7-minute walk from station; immediately available for 1 year at $250 a month. MR. GEORGE PLACE, 21 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Chelsea 3-1484.

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FOUND *by* BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
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204804—SUITCASE, blk. lea., contn'g wearing apparel.
210623—PREST-O-LITE, 1 tank lost from truck.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0290

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HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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Loads or part loads to or from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded insured vans. LIB 3707. Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston.
Estimates without obligation.

PART LOAD wanted to New York City vicinity and full load returned. NOBLE E. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE

BOSTON—To let, half of pleasant office (single room) on State Street. Telephone Hub. 4524.

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BOSTON—Light, warm offices; reasonable rent; centrally located. Call Ken. 1902.

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, "Live Oaks," 2870 South Ridgewood—Private home specially adapted for rest and study; separate rooms for quiet and reading; excellent food. MRS. BERNICE H. SLAYTON, Box 154. Tel. 3004-W.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—"The Sandpiper," a delightful home noted for good food; rates reasonable. 431 Vermont Ave. Tel. 1497-J.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Clinton Hall. Tel. 2404—Home atmosphere, balanced meals, spacious rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HAIGHT.

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Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7878

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STADIUM PLUMBING CO.
R. F. Rodenhiser
Plumbing and Heating. We go anywhere. 342 Cambridge Street, Allston, Mass. Stadium 1192—3991 "Particular Plumbing"

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ALL the pleasures of the country within 15 minutes of the State House, rose garden, fish pool, pleasant grounds, to be sold at sacrifice. 7 Park Lane, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Telephone Jamaica 5085.

FOR SALE, FENWAY—12-room modern house with electric furnace and electric refrigerator; near Christian Science church. Apply at 832 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston.

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WOULD like to exchange 298 acres good farm land in Alberta, Canada, clear title, for a small home with acreage in New England on river or sea front; reasonably near Boston. Box T-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Exceptional opportunity in beautiful home and estate open for guests seeking the comforts of charming and refined surroundings.
Large sunny rooms, garden, garage; 10 miles from Boston; Christian Science, Episcopal and Congregational churches in neighborhood. R-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A FEW guests received in refined private southern home near Asheville, No. Carolina; attractive rooms, steam heat, also open fires; comfort and hospitality stressed; excellent meals, waffles, fried chicken, hot rolls, etc.; references. Address Box X-83, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

A REAL HOME FOR GUESTS
MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, Manager
Board and Room $10 Per Week
2 Willard Ave., Nashua, N. H. Phone 49

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park Street—Single and double rooms, one with private bath; excellent table.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A few guests received in refined home; attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent meals. Aspinwall 6940.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $3 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

BOSTON overlooking the Fenway—A lovely front room with private bath and dressing room; single or double; very quiet; centrally located; near Massachusetts subway. 34 Fenway.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, MASS., 407 Marlboro St., Suite 5—Sunny front room, twin beds, large square room, running water; reasonable; elevator.

BOSTON—Sunny, comfortable rooms, all sizes and all prices. THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St., Suite 3. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, 14 Durham St.—Near Christian Science church, light housekeeping rooms; also small rooms. Tel. Circle 8263.

BOSTON—Sunny, light rooms in my own apartment overlooking church park, 8 Norway St.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms in pleasant places. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 105 Gardiner Road—Unusually beautiful, refined guest house, American, 6 baths, twin beds, 12 fireplaces, piazzas, grounds, garage, parking; ideal for permanent or weekends. Asp. 6747.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 19 Regent Circle—Large, pleasant room, open fireplace; quiet convenient; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished. Regent 2519-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity for business woman; outside sunny room; near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2-3714-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 36 Vernon St.—Furnished rooms for those appreciating first-class comfortable home. Reg. 6076.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—If you are wanting a lovely, convenient place to live, call Regent 6032. References.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; Harvard Square district; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Two sunny nicely furnished rooms; garage; 6 Wilson St., opp. Centre Ave. Station. Lyn. 4959.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Two-room apartment or single room to rent; garage if desired. Tel. Needham 0778 or write V-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—An attractive and comfortable room is available in the private residence of an adult family of 2; garage. Centre Newton 3743.

NEW YORK CITY, 508 W. 116th (Apt. 93)—Are you seeking a delightful double bed-living room in a high grade home; Christian Scientists preferred; all conveniences and transportations.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive room, private bath, overlooking Riverside Drive; business women or man. 315 Riverside Drive. Telephone Ac 2-7194.

N. Y. C., 412 Cathedral Parkway (West 110th)—Attractive outside rooms, $8-$12; housekeeping, Frigidaire, telephone, shower. MacVEAN, Apartment 73.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 E. 78th St.—Outside, sunny, use entire apartment, piano, $7 and $9. Tel. Butterfield 8-6045. HILSON.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman, room with use of bath; decorator's studio. 25 Park Avenue. Tel. Cal. 5-3377.

PHILADELPHIA, 1712 North 18th St.—Attractively furnished, well heated, living room and bedroom, adjoining bath, private porch; women or married couple. Stephensen 3468.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; pleasant; convenient location; home atmosphere. Phone Evergreen 6243.

PHILADELPHIA, 138 So. 53rd St.—Well heated, attractively furnished, second floor front rooms; refined modern adult home. Granite 3839.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 8527.

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ARE you looking for the right fellow? Business school graduate, 25, with practical training, wants position with future; anxious to start with desirable concern; salary secondary consideration; excellent references. Box T-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE stenographer, 27, desires position as private secretary. Write Box E-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HIGH school graduate desires any kind of work; industrious and neat in appearance. R-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG married man desires to learn painting and decorating; some experience; willing to go anywhere. H. T. HUGHES, 9 So. Maple Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

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GIRL, Swiss French, young, speaking German, good driver and sewer, seeks position with children or elderly lady; willing to help in household. Devonshire 7474. MARTI, 28 Appleton St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman of refinement and education will care for gentleman's apartment for slight compensation; will serve breakfasts and dinners; references exchanged. R-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

HOUSEKEEPER'S position desired by reliable middle-aged woman with business people; good cook. R-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED English lady, 35, hostess, receptionist or companion; excellent references. HALL, c/o Smith, 207 West 80th, New York City. Endicott 2-1299.

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SECRETARY, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced all office work; responsible; position desired in or near Boston. V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 8 years' experience; conscientious. Write Box Z-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, colored, experienced houseworker, desires position part time; no Sunday; references. Call Highland 7863 evenings. Roxbury, Mass.

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EXPERIENCED mezzo-soprano available for position as soloist in Christian Science church. Box R-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MARIANNE QUICK—Teacher of piano; principles of Tobias Matthay; gives instruction at her own and pupil's residence. 29 West 94th St., New York City. Riverside 9-10226.

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"Careful work and at moderate prices"
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"QUALITY DID IT"
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EVERY home needs Gartside's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all stains, containing iron, from washable materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dept. N, 877 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SELL Finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends. Earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

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(Continued)

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AUSTRALIA

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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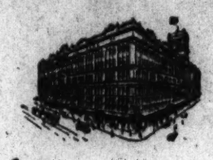

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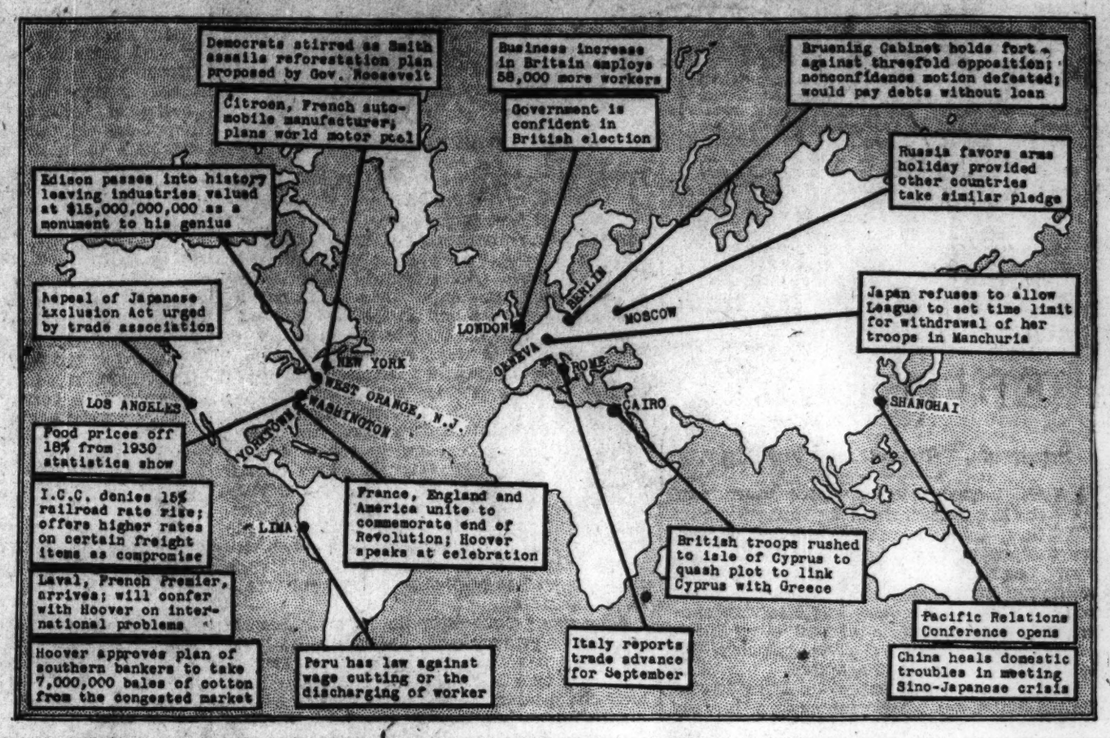
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Democrats stirred as Smith assails reforestation plan proposed by Gov. Roosevelt
Business increase in Britain employs 58,000 more workers
Bruening Cabinet holds fort against threefold opposition; nonconfidence motion defeated; would pay debts without loan
Citroen, French automobile manufacturer, plans world motor peal
Government is confident in British election
Edison passes into history leaving industries valued at $15,000,000,000 as a monument to his genius
Russia favors arms holiday provided other countries take similar pledge
Repeal of Japanese exclusion Act urged by trade association
Japan refuses to allow League to set time limit for withdrawal of her troops in Manchuria
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
NEW YORK
WEST ORANGE, N.J.
WASHINGTON
GENEVA
ROME
CAIRO
SHANGHAI
LOS ANGELES
YORKTOWN
LIMA
Food prices off 18% from 1930 statistics show
I.C.C. denies 15% railroad rate rise; offers higher rates on certain freight items as compromise
France, England and America unite to commemorate end of Revolution; Hoover speaks at celebration
British troops rushed to isle of Cyprus to quash plot to link Cyprus with Greece
Laval, French Premier, arrives; will confer with Hoover on international problems
Pacific Relations Conference opens
Hoover approves plan of southern bankers to take 7,000,000 bales of cotton from the congested market
Peru has law against wage cutting or the discharging of worker
Italy reports trade advance for September
China heals domestic troubles in meeting Sino-Japanese crisis

All Nature

Pumpkin
Cucurbita Pepo

Where: Indigenous to North America, but since the coming of the white man it has been introduced to all temperate countries.

Distinguishing features: Stalks and lobed leaves rough-bristly, almost prickly; flower stalks obtusely angled, that of the fruit strongly 5 to 8-ridged with deep grooves intervening; the hollow interior of the fruit traversed by coarse and separate soft or pulpy threads; the exterior round, mostly yellow, with the flesh smooth and not hardening.

To cattle, pumpkin time means plenty to eat, for the farmer has sown pumpkin seeds at intervals of about 12 feet in his cornfield during the late spring, and now that fall has come and the shocks of corn are gathered, the pumpkins—golden heaps of them—are fed to the livestock. Of course, the children see in the pumpkin lots of orange lanterns for Halloween and rows of delicious pies, set on the pantry window to cool. Sometimes a single fruit weighs from 30 to 50 pounds.

The plant is a coarse tendril variety often over 20 feet in length and bearing large, rough leaves and yellow flowers. Cultivation is largely the same as for squashes, the plant being allowed to shift for itself after the corn is laid by. It is known in all temperate and warm climates, where methods of cultivation are only slightly varied. Though it is visited by the same insects that call on the squash, it cannot be crossed with that species and a hybrid result. Nevertheless, the two are close relatives and members of the same genus, the chief difference being in the shape of the gourd and the fact that squash has a tough rind.

The common name, "pumpkin," is applied to many things that are not usually thought of as such, among them being the yellow-flowered gourds—slender running plants with the fruits having a hard shell in the shapes of pears, apples, eggs, and others grown purely for ornament. The so-called summer squash is, strictly speaking, a bush pumpkin, and to this same group belong the summer crookneck, scallop, patty-pan and similar forms.

Review

1. What is the chief difference between a pumpkin and a squash?
2. Can the name "pumpkin" be applied to a "summer squash"?
3. Are pumpkins native to North America?

Worth Knowing

BEES TRAVEL A TOTAL DISTANCE OF 40,000 MILES TO PROVIDE A POUND OF HONEY. IT REQUIRES ABOUT 10,000 FLIGHTS BY ONE BEE TO GATHER THIS AMOUNT.
H.

A Quotation for Today

LIKE bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.
—SHAKESPEARE.

The Mail Bag

Buena Park, California

Dear Editor:

I have been an interested reader of the Mail Bag for some time, but this is the first time I have written. I am staying in Buena Park this year with friends and attend Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Anaheim, California. Although I am very contented in California, I have always had a great desire to visit the Atlantic Coast.

I am interested in stamps, singing, art, dramatics, hiking, literature, and craftwork. I am 12 and in the eighth grade. I should like to correspond with a boy of any age in any country. I will answer all letters gladly.

I did so enjoy Lighter Vein, a daily feature which it seems has been discontinued. I think the Sundial has such a lesson in it. Could you tell me where the Monitor gets the stories for the Sundial?

With love to all the Mail Baggers.
John S.

[You will be glad to see that "In Lighter Vein" is appearing again, John. The Sundial stories are sent in by contributors all over the world.—Ed.]

Renfrew, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 15 years old and live on a farm in eastern Ontario. Ten years ago we moved here from Spokane, Wash. I am interested in nature study and all outdoor sports, especially swimming, fishing and taming wild animals. Some of our wild animals are raccoon, deer, beaver, rabbit, skunk, mink, muskrat, porcupine, weasel, chipmunk, squirrel, etc. If anybody would like to know anything about these animals and their habits I should be glad to tell them all I know. I should like to exchange snaps of wild animals and scenery.

We receive the Monitor daily and it has been a great pleasure to read the Children's and Young Folks' pages and the All Nature column. I should be pleased to receive letters from all over the world. All letters will be answered promptly. Best wishes to the Mail Baggers.
Donald F.

Lewiston, Idaho

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, but I read it every time it appears. I enjoy the Monitor very much. It also helps me in my school work.

Lewiston is a very pretty little city. It is located on the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. As we are in a valley, we don't have snow very often, but when we do, I certainly do have fun! There are many truck gardens on the outskirts of Lewiston, and big wheat farms surrounding the city.

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 5 years old. I am 13 and in the eighth grade. I should like to correspond with any one from any country who can read and write English. I am a Camp Fire Girl and interested in sports and music and play the piano and ukulele.

Hoping to hear from some one soon and with best wishes to the Mail Baggers. Barbara J. M.

Kingston-on-Thames, England

Dear Editor:

I have very much pleasure in writing a letter for the Mail Bag, for although I have thought of writing many times previously, I have never ventured to do it.

We have lived in Kingston now for 2½ years, and although we have moved about a great deal, I prefer Kingston to all the other places. Guildford used to be the chief town of Surrey, because the County Court was held there. Now they have a larger building here at Kingston, so this is the chief town now. We are very near the Thames here, and the boathouses and parks help to make very pretty scenery along the river side.

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School now for two years. I should like to have pen friends in America, about 16 years old. I should like especially to hear from Brookline. I am interested in the piano. May D.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

We went on a delightful trip this summer throughout California and southern Oregon and enjoyed it very much. When we returned, I chanced to pick up an old Monitor in which I found an article concerning a redwood tree near Crescent City, which after falling over, had re-taken root and had grown up again into several trees from one root. We saw that tree on the way home. I think that was an interesting coincidence

I am attending Los Angeles Junior College. Instead of freshman and sophomore years, we call them Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta semesters. I think it is very clever and novel.

I am interested in music, reading and collecting snapshots. I might also make a hobby of writing letters, because at every opportunity I write a letter to someone. I should like to receive letters from Mail Baggers anywhere in the world, but especially from Germany, and if possible from Dresden. I am studying German and soon I shall be able to write a letter in German.

Thanking you sincerely, I remain a Monitor enthusiast, Ethel Y.

Lamont, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am a Canadian Boy Scout patrol leader and bugler. I like the "All Nature" articles as I am interested in nature study.

We live in a small village in Alberta, Canada, 40 miles from the capital, Edmonton, and three miles from a government park. The park contains 52 square miles. It has many buffalo, moose, deer and elk in it. Many troops of Scouts camp there every year. I should like to hear from any Boy Scouts. Alex S.

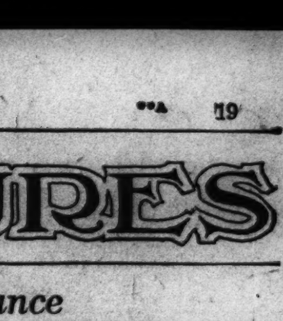
Season Puzzle

By choosing one letter from each month, starting with April, then January, December, April, and so on to the end, you can spell the name of a very delightful season of the year which comes about this time.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Cooks Puzzle.
Twenty-eight.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Something to Give

Baltimore, Md.

IN CATONSVILLE, one of the suburbs of Baltimore, where there are many large plantation estates, there seemed a profusion of fresh vegetables going to waste. One of the residents conceived the idea of sharing them, so she asked others if they would care to do likewise.

Soon it was decided to pool their surplus supply, each one being given the privilege of contributing. The vegetables were brought to a common place and were distributed daily to less fortunate neighbors. In one week, 52 needy families were supplied with fresh vegetables.

One woman particularly expressed gratitude when she joyously brought in her portion, because she said it was the first time she had felt that she really had something to give.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Waiter at Old Country Hotel (to party of Americans): "No, Queen Elizabeth never slept here. Cromwell never watered his horse at that pump yonder. And as for Charles Dickens, he never even heard of us. But gee! Our eats are O. K.!"

The Catch!

"Am I to understand that if I take this job I shall get a promotion in six months?"

"Yes, provided, of course, your work is satisfactory."

"Ha! I knew there was a catch somewhere."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Open, Sesame" (W. A. S.)—In the familiar tale of "The Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights," this was the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon flew open. The door would not open, for instance, when Cassim stood crying, "Open, wheat," "Open, barley." (Sesame is the name applied to an East Indian plant and to its small, flat seeds, which are used as food.) Pronounced *ses'-a-me*, with first *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, second *e* "quick-long," as in descend.

Version, perversion, subversion, inversion, Persian (Miss E. Z., who asks if the last syllable of each is sounded *zhun* or *shun*)—Sound them *vur'-shun* (not *vur'-zhun*), *per-vur'-shun, sub-vur'-shun, in-vur'-shun*, and (preferably) *Pur'-shan*.

Shunamite (Mrs. F. C. B. and Mrs. W. E. B.)—*Shoo'-na-mite*, with *oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *account*, *i* long.

Capernaum (Mrs. W. E. B.)—*Ca-pur'-na-um*, with first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *urn*, second *a* "quick-long," as in *savage*, second *a* as in *circus*. (Not *Cuh-pur'-ne-um*.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Squirrels, Citizens, and Foresight

MANY a useful lesson has been drawn from the industriousness of the squirrel at this time of year in caching supplies of nuts for the winter. "The squirrel is thrifty—are you?" has gleamed from many a bank poster in the past, and perhaps some of those cautious persons who are now hoarding American currency in safe-deposit boxes and other hideaways believe they are even outdoing the squirrel in prudence and foresight.

Estimates of the extent of hoarding in the United States are based generally on the fact that the circulation of currency has increased nearly $1,000,000,000 over that of a year ago. While allowing for increased cash reserves among local banks and increased use of money instead of checks in ordinary purchases, this indicates that some persons have adopted a wariness which even Mr. Scroggins (who, as the younger readers of the Monitor know, is one of the outstanding bushy-tailed tree dwellers of Boston Common) would not approve. For the money hoarders overlook one important particular: The squirrel is sagacious enough to store away something he can eat.

Clearly, what these people fear is a general breakdown of the banking system, a money panic, just the thing their actions tend to induce. But such an exigency now appears increasingly improbable. And if it should occur, the hoarders could not eat or wear their paper bills. Their wants would be not for money, but for goods. Of course, looking upon money as a ticket for goods, they wish to be sure of being able to obtain goods if banking troubles should shut them off from drawing either their deposits or their wages.

But need they be so concerned? Let us envisage what the hoarders fear—a general suspension of the banks to preserve their resources in the face of widespread runs on them. What would happen? The stores still would be full of goods. The same number of people still would need the goods. Would the two remain separated merely because a medium of payment was temporarily unavailable? Not at all.

Mrs. Jones would go forth to do her shopping as usual.

"The banks are closed, you know, and I have no money," she would say to the storekeeper.

"Don't I know it?" would be his grinning reply. "But we're still open. What will you have?"

And by the end of the week Mrs. Jones would find her checks as acceptable as the hoarders' currency. Both are made of paper. Both are promises to pay, and the promise of Mrs. Jones at such times would be to the grocer virtually as good as that of the Government, because he makes his living from the trade of the various Mrs. Joneses.

And as for the laborer who has neither a checking account nor a charge account, the case is equally simple. Any history of past banking troubles will yield plenty of illustrations of factories which bridged a bank suspension by issuing their own currency to their work people. When the banks reopened, the merchants took this emergency currency to the factories which issued it and received legal tender or a check for it. Indeed, in some parts of the country at this moment the system is in vogue, for pay checks are passing for money in some southern states, while in Portland, Ore., the other day an issue of wheat money was put out.

But the banks would be closed only a matter of days. Soon they would begin to open for certain kinds of business other than paying out currency. A realization that they could not get currency would curb people's appetite for it. They would begin to find out how well they could get along without money. There would be an increase of barter. Finally would come a return of confidence and banks would experiment with paying out money. When they found that people had recovered from their abnormal desire for it, they would announce boldly that they had resumed payments.

And the hoarders would bring back their money—after having seen how their lack of faith had been met by such a signal demonstration of faith. Possibly some of them have anticipated that currency would command a premium in case of a stringency, but this has not occurred on any extensive scale in the United States since the development of the modern system—in fact, not since the early nineties; and it is not likely that even such a premium would offset the loss of interest on money now hoarded.

As a matter of fact, while the hoarders have been displaying their lack of faith in banks, they have, unwittingly, perhaps, been manifesting their faith in the Government; for currency is not money in the strictest sense—is not gold—but is the promise of the Government or the Federal Reserve System to pay gold. No doubt this is surer than the promise of a single bank to repay deposits. But if the banking system should be swamped, probably the Government eventually would be embarrassed.

So if the hoarders were actually logical, they would lay aside, not money in any form, but rather the various kinds of goods which would keep them warmed, fed, and entertained in an emergency. They would buy potatoes, flour, sugar, meat, coal, shoes, clothing, chairs, rugs, phonograph records and pianos against the future. Then they would not only be better squirrels, but also better citizens, for such buying would help to dissolve those very economic difficulties which have led them to mistake fear for foresight.

The Position of France

THE visit of M. Pierre Laval, French Prime Minister, to the United States, on the invitation of President Hoover, is an excellent move if for no other reason than that it causes Americans to be interested in the position of France in world affairs. Nobody in particular is to blame if the importance of France in world economy has not always been appreciated, but it would be folly to treat that country as though it were, compared with the Anglo-Saxon nations, in a secondary position.

After the war, France encountered exceptional difficulties. Its northern departments had been invaded and devastated, and it was obliged to repair them largely out of its own resources. The ordeal through which it had passed left it apparently feeble. Its currency had to be readjusted at a terrible sacrifice. It pleaded for special consideration in the repayment of its debts. These and other circumstances gave the impression that France was, though not negligible, scarcely of front-rank importance.

A more judicious estimate, however, reveals that today France is far and away the leading country of the Continent. It is diplomatically supreme because all its potential rivals have disappeared or have been diminished. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has been divided, and over the remnants France exercises unquestionable control. Russia is, for the moment, out of the picture as a European diplomatic power. Germany is laboring under immense disabilities. A financial crisis prevents Great Britain from assuming effective leadership on the Continent.

Economically, France is remarkably sound. It is divided into fairly equal numbers of town and country dwellers. Its agriculture and its industry are well balanced. It is strongly equipped and has made considerable progress both at home and in its colonies. Unemployment exists, but in nothing like the same degree as in most countries. Its war losses are more than compensated.

Financially, it is without rival in Europe at present. It did not attain this position without surrendering four-fifths of the value of its franc; but once its franc was consolidated, the nation accumulated gold reserves which place it high above any other except the United States. It is in a position to lend money, but it subordinates financial help to considerations of security.

Recent events have made it clear that little can be done in the way of reconstruction or in the way of disarmament without the assistance of France. It is useless to ignore the immense power of France; and to treat it in a bullying or reproachful manner will not avail. Other nations may or may not agree with the French viewpoint, but they must reckon with it. It is not something to be set aside or to be coerced. France is conscious of its power and will resist any appearance of dictation. Only of its own free will will it join in any schemes for the promotion of prosperity.

Therefore, nothing could be more promising than the method which would bring France intimately into consultations with America. There has been a lack of comprehension. The visit of Premier Laval to Washington should dispel the misunderstanding. The financial and economic crisis has caused serious thinking and has led to a revision of national values. It is natural that the countries which are relatively spared should combine their efforts for the restoration of confidence. A better knowledge of the French position should result from the visit of the Prime Minister, and the criticism which has been directed against France should diminish.

The French have felt with some bitterness that their attitude, which they have thought generous, has often been blamed; and they have been inclined to harden their hearts. In diplomacy, as in ordinary human relations, tact is needed. Nations, too, have their characteristics. The French are particularly recalcitrant to incomprehension, abuse, and pressure. They are particularly amenable to confidence, friendliness, and respect. Recognition of this fact will facilitate coöperative efforts to set the world right side up again.

Internment of the Lawn Mower

IT OUGHT to be affecting, one supposes. Really, it should be something like the Arab's farewell to his steed. But candor constrains the citizen to reflect that even the certain prospect of boreal winds, comparatively imminent, does not serve to chill or dismay that satisfaction with which the faithful lawn mower finally is interned in the garage for the duration of the winter. The meadow lark knows mornings now when he seems all a-cold. Flickers are calling through a painted forest. Waterfowl follow their ancient flight lanes down from the north country. It is time to order the coal.

It has been a good lawn mower, and there ought to be years of service in it yet. These last few weeks, perhaps, it has ministered to the lawn so indifferently that the front yard looked like a rural haircut of thirty years ago. It needs a little adjustment, possibly, and a trifle of oil; something to restore the brisk clatter it had when its paint was new. But in the spring, in the early spring, there'll come to the kitchen door an old gentleman with gray whiskers, and baggy trousers, and wrinkles of good humor at the corners of his calm eyes—and he will know all about lawn mowers.

Are we now so glad to say—for that is what it must amount to—our farewells to the time of growing grass and grain, of flower and fruit, of sowing and of harvest? It is a curious, ancient eagerness, this desire we have for the seasons. They come swiftly toward us, or we toward them, and we are like children that outstretch their hands. The mowing of lawns becomes less than delightful—then a chore, then a bother, and finally autumn casts down the spendthrift leaves and the mowing of lawns is over.

But so strangely constituted are we, so consistently inconsistent, that even while we intern the lawn mower we realize that we are putting aside a companion of very pleasant hours—and that so surely as rain falls and grass springs we shall trundle the loyal mechanism forth when April comes again, and renew our old ambition—that never has been attained—to have the smoothest, greenest lawn in all the neighborhood.

One is not quite so certain now—so confident of gratification—in the internment of the old lawn mower. Here was friendship, of a sort. And assuredly here was service. The making of gardens and of lawns is the making of homes, and of course there must be lawn mowers. What did they do, those other folks, before there were lawn mowers? Did a red-and-white calf with a red star on his forehead graze round and round the lawn?

But now in you go, old friend, to gather cobwebs in a corner for a spell of months. Listen! Yonder are geese. Wild geese.

A Splash in the Railroad Pool

THE railroad officials have quickly taken the "Socialism" out of the rate relief proposal advanced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Association of Railway Executives, comprising the heads of virtually all the major railways in the United States, has announced after a meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., that it is willing to adopt the commission's plan of pooling the additional revenues for the benefit of the weaker lines, but will insist that these disbursements be treated as loans and not as gifts.

In other words, the managements of lines strategically located and efficiently operated do not care to build up earnings merely to be turned over without strings to their less fortunate competitors. They are willing to help, but wish to retain title to their own revenues. There is some merit in their position; for to redistribute earnings outright might tend to keep some uneconomic lines operating which should be pruned off and to remove the incentive for improvement of the better lines.

After all, there will be little difference between a loan and a gift from the pool unless the desired result is accomplished of putting the weaker railroads on their feet again, along with the stronger ones, so that they can pay back the loans.

The counterproposal of the rail executives is in line with the much-discussed recapture clause in the Transportation Act of 1920, which undertook to set up a loan fund by claiming all earnings above 6 per cent of the valuation of various systems. The present pool would stand to operate more effectively, since it would not involve long-drawn-out valuation questions, but would have specific revenues set aside for it. The proposed requirement that no borrowing company should pay dividends on its common stock until it had repaid its debt also would be a strong lever. The whole development leads to a distinct hope that the railroad officials and the Interstate Commerce Commissioners will arrive at a plan upon which they can agree.

A Dry Law Champion

IN HIS perennial jousts with the existing order of things in the four quarters of the globe, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has not infrequently tilted his ever-ready lance at most things in the United States, thereby contributing to the gayety of the nation, even though not always convincing its citizens of the error of their ways. It is all the more interesting, therefore, to find him stanchly championing the Eighteenth Amendment.

With characteristic directness Mr. Shaw told a gathering of members of the World Prohibition Federation in London that the results of prohibition in the United States have been "eminently successful in every way," adding, "but some of the indirect results are very curious." With equal succinctness he then commented upon the evils of bootlegging and the employment of its illicit gains in the corruption of justice. And here is where the Irish dramatist showed his keen faculty for straight thinking. He declared:

> Because bootlegging in the United States results in the corruption of police and law courts, that is no reason for doing away with prohibition. Rather is it a reason for the reorganization of law and order.

The wet forces are always mobilized. Their sentinels never sleep. Firmly believing in the power of money, their purses are always open. Mr. Shaw's clean-cut statement of the real issue at stake will find its echo in the heart of every law-abiding American. Prohibition must stay. Any fallacious hopes that it would not stay which may have hampered its enforcement will vanish as the great dry army of men and women in the United States mobilizes its forces and actively prosecutes a country-wide campaign for the complete enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Editorial Notes

Students at Purdue University have begun their lessons on the "shake table." To learn the relative effects of different types of upholstery upon the comfort of drivers and passengers, the students in ten minutes are given the equivalent of riding fifty miles in an automobile over rough roads, the table producing jolts at the rate of from one to fifteen a second. At last the true "collegiate flivver" has been found.

"If all the folks in the United States would do the few simple things they know they ought to do, most of our big problems would take care of themselves," says Calvin Coolidge. This should not be difficult advice to follow.

Expenditures for fine art in the United States totaled about $250,000,000 in the 1929-30 season, the American Art Dealers' Association has estimated. Millions for art's sake help take art to the millions.

The French Premier is one of those rare persons you can take either way—going or coming, he's always LAVAL.

Diary of a British Onlooker

By WICKHAM STEED

WHAT is the reason for a British general election? Before the dissolution of Parliament half the country, at least, thought an election superfluous, seeing that the National Government could have got from the old House of Commons whatever powers it wanted to deal with emergencies. The official answer, which I and others who questioned the expediency of dissolving Parliament now think the true answer, is that only a successful appeal to the country can convince foreign nations the British people really stand behind their National Government.

Some evidence that this is the true reason may be gathered from a curious fact. Those supporters of the National Government who deprecated an early election when protectionist Tories began to press for it, did so because they felt the soundest sections of the electorate might revolt against what looked like a Tory attempt to turn national adversity into protectionist opportunity. But none of the members of the Government, several of whom are convinced free traders, protested against an early dissolution. All of them have asked for a strong national majority to enable the Government to do what it may think right without fear of ambush or insidious attack.

Many foreign observers have come to England to watch the election. I have met most of them. All appear to doubt whether the nation is really behind the Government. Though we British may smile at their doubts, we are bound to recognize that abroad doubt exists. Hence the need of dispelling it.

Nothing has struck these foreign observers more than the cheerfulness of England. In comparison with London, which has gone off the gold standard, Paris seems to be in a slough of despondency, though Paris holds mountains of gold and gold is still rolling into the vaults of the Bank of France—even from America. Why this despondency? It is partly because France, and the European continent generally, fear the British people have lost their grit, that they are going down and, in going down, may drag others with them. This being so, it is well that the British people should speak out unmistakably at the polls.

* * *

There is reported to be a gentlemen's agreement among the ministers that, no matter how many Conservatives there may be in a future majority, a party administration shall not be formed in the new Parliament. Mr. Philip Snowden alluded to this in the terrific indictment of the Labor policy which he broadcast the other night. He said:

> There is no more stern, unbending free trader than I am. If free trade or protection were the issue at this election, I should be on the side of free trade. We all joined the National Government on the understanding that controversial party questions would be set aside until we had completed the task of restoring national solvency. I believe the Conservative leaders would not regard a majority obtained in the circumstances of this election as giving them a mandate to carry a general system of protection in the new Parliament. Such a radical departure from our established fiscal system could not be made without the emphatic, unequivocal decision of the electorate.

Mr. Snowden's assurances carry more weight with the nonparty voters who decide every election than those of any other member of the National Government, not excluding Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. When he declared that, if things had been allowed to drift there would have been no money to pay unemployment benefits by the middle of November, he blunted the sharpest edge of Labor propaganda. Protests against a 10 per cent cut in the dole fall flat against his truthful claim that the action taken by the National Government has saved the unemployed from the plight of having no dole at all.

* * *

Next to Mr. Snowden the man who has done most to put and keep the decisive nonparty vote on the Government side is Lord Grey of Fallodon. He has brushed aside the protection versus free trade issue and, with biting contempt, has said: "I sometimes doubt whether certain Conservatives can spell or write or speak any word except 'tariffs.' . . . I should like to sponge that out entirely and write on election placards, 'Good credit and good money versus impaired credit and shrinking money.'"

The National Government may find some form of check upon imports necessary to restore the balance of trade. If so, the nation will acquiesce. But the bulk of the electorate will not be voting for or against tariffs. It will vote for or against confidence in Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues to do the best they can for the nation's credit. This is the predominant issue of the election.

But what of Labor opposition, with its "bankers' ramp" and "class struggle" doctrines? What of Mr. Lloyd George and his advice to Liberals that free trade must be supported by voting for Labor? Is there no fear that Mr. Arthur Henderson's promises to restore all cuts which the National Government has made in the dole and in official salaries and wages will attract voters who put their own above their country's fortunes? Will not the unemployed and their families back Labor to a man and woman?

These questions cannot be answered dogmatically. There is no telling how slogans, sound and unsound, will affect old party loyalties. I can guess only the feelings of the nonparty electorate to which I belong. They are wholly on the side of the National Government. So I believe is the sturdy common sense of average wage-earning folk. Of these a good proportion, perhaps one-third, are likely to back Mr. MacDonald, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Snowden. Not a few of the genuinely unemployed may also refrain from voting against men who are helping to save them from getting nothing at all. The choice lies between having money that is worth something and the risk of not being able to buy anything with the money one has.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Money Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The trouble with the world today is crass ignorance of the thing most essential to human happiness—the thing called money, a creature of the Legislature. The basic cause of the world-wide business depression was due to the legislative debasement of money—silver—used by two-thirds of the peoples of the world for centuries, and all their planning and temporary expedients will be of little avail until silver is remonetized, thereby giving purchasing power to more than 1,300,000,000 people who are in dire need of our products but have not the gold to buy with. As a consequence the export trade of the United States and all other gold standard nations to foreign countries for the first two weeks of September was the lowest in ten years and will continue for the same reason. Three years ago the writer predicted this condition when near statesmen and so-called economists as well as educated business men were prattling childish palliatives for the difficulties caused by the gold standard.

Recently two of the biggest industrialists in the world, Sir Henri Deterding, the British-Dutch oil magnate, and Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, the tobacco magnate of Europe, have come out for bimetallism. Deterding said: "There is no time to lose. I cannot reiterate too strongly that adoption of bimetallism is the only possible remedy. I have read arguments that if silver is reëstablished it would be tantamount to asking a gift of millions in sterling to the silver producers and the millions of Indian and Chinese holders of silver. It has not occurred to the author of these statements that if such appreciation of silver occur it does not come from anyone's pocket and its only effect would be the creation of more real money, and that, as the basis of trade is to have producers and consumers, it cannot but be beneficent to everybody that the consumer should become richer because it is only by these means that he can take increased quantities from the producer."

I resent the word "theory" as applied to bimetallism or the quantitative theory of money, since for centuries it was the accepted money system of the world and was not found wanting. Nations were not then required to barter their products, as is now being done between the United States and Brazil—wheat for coffee—as well as in this country between individuals, namely, grain for farm machinery and cotton for tuition, because there was plenty of primary money for the orderly exchange of their products. The demonetization of silver and the imposition of the gold standard on silver-using countries, due to the constantly diminishing production of gold, is the direct cause of barter, unemployment and world-wide business depression.

Bimetallism is coming sooner than is generally expected. Six months after its world-wide adoption by the nations of the earth, whatever the ratio, there will ensue a world prosperity never before equaled in history. There will be no such thing as overproduction. It will be consumed because unemployment will cease and labor given purchasing power sufficient to purchase so-called overproduction. There will be plenty of the thing called money to exchange for service, food, clothing and shelter, the important things which make for human happiness.

Washington, D. C. W. J. DWYER.

Sweetening National Tempers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every right thinking citizen of this world is in complete accord with the Monitor's attitude toward war and its editorials on the subject of disarmament. There are points of view, however, and features of the problem which have not as yet been discussed by the Monitor or by any of the other supporters of disarmament that the writer has seen, and which he believes to be important enough to be incorporated into these discussions.

The world's armies and navies have been inherited from the centuries, and have been popular arms of the national governments. Their maintenance cost has contributed to the incomes of producers of foods, clothing, minerals, etc., and to industries which turn out products for use by the soldiers. It is conceivable that an unthought-of industrial army is employed in the equipment of the fighting arms of the Government. It might be difficult to name an important industry in a nation which is not in some measure profiting from the maintenance of the army and navy. It would be interesting to know what percentage of the maintenance expense of a nation's army and navy reaches the fields of production, industry and trade in the nation whose armament expense was being considered. The cost of maintenance looks tremendous when the figures appear in the headlines, or in the body of the argument, but the question of whether or not the cost is a total financial loss to the nation, as the world is today organized, is one which should be definitely answered.

This is not an argument in favor of perpetuating the army and navy arms of national governments. The world is passing through a making-over process along every line of thought. It is reasonable to expect from the future that its progress will be faster and greater than has been that of the fifty years through which we have just passed. Among other things to be discarded will be the armies and navies of the world. The basic evil of the two is that they are trained for fighting, for destructive agencies in a world that is beginning to long for peace.

They are so intimately associated with the other interests in the world, however, that they cannot be suddenly, or even speedily, dismissed, until the necessary preparation work in the fields of industry has been accomplished. Without that preparation work, a sudden or swift disarmament program might change the men, who as soldiers were cheered by a populace, into beggars and tramps, or even into criminals, requiring the preparation of expensive institutions in which to take care of them. As the "fight" element disappears from the public mind, the armies and navies of the world will become as harmless as are the baseball and football teams with which we are familiar today. And then the change can be made in natural order, without any disturbing effect in the world's industrial fields. The early throwing of the world's armies into today's unemployment problem would add to it an element it is little prepared to handle. The outlawing of war is a wonderful step in progress, and another great, practical field is immediately open to all of us. If we must adopt a disarmament policy only in limited measures now, we may all, in times of stress and strain between the statesmen, continue to sweeten our national tempers, instead of ordering our fighting machines to fight.

That is one problem at which we all may work without loss of time and with probable profit to ourselves, as well as to the world. EDWARD KENNEDY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Against a Quota for Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A column article in The Christian Science Monitor, July 22, from its Washington bureau, declares on the authority of interests favoring immigration quota for Japan that sentiment on the subject of Japanese immigration on the Pacific coast has undergone an entire change, that quota is now favored, that such change is partly accounted for by a loss of Japan's trade due to ill-will. . . .

There has always been room for honest difference of opinion as to whether our present immigration policy, so far as it affects Japan, is wise.

The state Legislature (California), which certainly is sensitive to public opinion, has with practical unanimity fought all efforts to permit entrance as immigrants of the unassimilable races of Asia. In 1923 it memorialized Congress to exclude aliens ineligible to citizenship. In 1929 it denounced quota for Japan. In 1931 Mr. Wallace M. Alexander and his committee made a determined effort to secure a change of expression from the body by interviewing individual legislators prior to the session and by continued efforts of a lobby during the session, but with so little success that a resolution was not even introduced. . . .

Equally without foundation is the claim that American commerce with Japan has suffered materially through Japan's ill-will on account of the immigration situation. Two instances are quoted—severe loss of the Pacific Northwest lumber trade with Japan in 1929 and loss of California's trade in canned goods due to Japan's "luxury tax." The loss in lumber trade did not occur until five years after enactment of the immigration exclusion provision, and during those five years Japan bought heavily. The slump in 1929 was occasioned by general world conditions, by Japan's loss of purchasing power, by substitution of other building materials for wood, by competition of Siberia and Canada, etc. . . .

V. S. MCCLATCHY, Executive Secretary,
California Joint Immigration Committee.
San Francisco, Calif.

A Prohibition Result

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yesterday I saw the first drunken man in Chicago that I remember seeing since national prohibition. There may have been one or two others, probably were, but they have been enough years back to be forgotten.

That is pretty good for a city of 3,000,000 and eleven years of prohibition CHICAGOAN.